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Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

SEND GREETINGS FOR THE ANNIVERSARY EDITION!

1. Send greetings for the special Ninth Anniversary-Lenin Memorial edition of the Daily Worker, Jan. 14.
2. Get your friends and shopmates and sympathetic organizations to send greetings. All greetings must be in not later than Jan. 9.

Vol. X, No. 7 — Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. — NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1933 — CITY EDITION — Price 3 Cents

3,000 IN MASS FUNERAL FOR 2 NEGRO CROPPERS

White Workers Join Struggle Against Landlord Terror

COPS RUSH PROCESSION

Prevent Addresses at the Cemetery

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 8.—Three thousand workers, including 150 whites, attended the mass funeral yesterday of Cliff James and Milo Bentley, two of the leaders of the Sharecroppers Union murdered by the Tallapoosa County landlords, their police and Negro reformist agents following the Battle of Reeltown, Dec. 19, when 150 Negro croppers and exploited farmers heroically defended themselves against the armed attacks of landlord-police lynch gangs.

Prevent Jim-Crow.

An additional thousand workers crowded the sidewalks along the route of the funeral procession, demonstrating their sympathy with the struggles of the croppers and exploited farmers of Tallapoosa County, Ala., against landlord robbery and terror and national oppression. An attempt by the authorities to separate the white and Negro marchers was successfully resisted.

Large forces of police were on the streets in an attempt to intimidate Negro and white workers from marching in the funeral procession. This attempt failing, the bodies of the murdered cropper leaders were rushed from the funeral home under police escort and hurriedly placed in the graves to prevent funeral orations at the cemetery. Negro and white speakers were then forcibly ejected from the cemetery by the police.

The I. L. D. is continuing the fight for the release of the croppers still held in jail. Mass pressure already has forced the courts to release seven of the defendants. Working-class and sympathetic organizations are urged to rush resolutions and telegrams to Gov. B. M. Miller, Montgomery, Ala., demanding the immediate, unconditional release of all arrested croppers and exploited farmers, and of the nine Scottsboro boys.

3 GOV'TS RUSH TROOPS TO FRONT

Bolivia Training New Reserves

BULLETIN

NEW YORK.—The National Committee of Unemployed Councils, in a statement yesterday, urged the toiling masses of the United States to support the South American Anti-War Congress called for Feb. 28 in Montevideo, Uruguay. It called for a decisive fight against the imperialist wars instigated in South America by U. S. imperialists, against starvation and terror in the U. S., and the attacks organized by U. S. imperialism on the struggles of the Haitian masses.

* * *

The armed forces of Colombia, Peru and Brazil continue their converging movements on the Leticia region, despite the pretense in U. S. and Brazilian official circles that the Brazilian government has initiated a move for "peace" in the undeclared war between Colombia and Peru. The governments of the three semi-colonial countries are reported "rushing formidable armies to the affected region."

Refuse to Comment.

The Colombian puppets of U. S. imperialism have refused to comment on reports that the Colombian government had agreed to have Brazil act as "arbitrator." The semi-government organ, "El Tiempo," declares that the Colombian government has not accepted either intervention or conciliation, declaring such negotiations to be impossible. The Brazilian government several days ago barred the passage of Colombian warships and troop transports up the Amazon River to the Leticia region. The action was taken after the Colombian war flotilla had been permitted to start up the Ama-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Watch Tomorrow's "Daily Worker!" Shows Up Gibson!

In tomorrow's edition of The Daily Worker, James Casey will expose the bankers' fake relief drive, the Gibson Committee campaign. He shows how the bankers and the ruling Republican and Democratic party cliques plan to make the workers serve, starve and die for the capitalists during this crisis. The facts have been concealed by the capitalist press. Read them in tomorrow's Daily! Place your bundle orders today!

NEWS: National and International

Condensed from articles in today's National Edition of the Daily Worker which are omitted from the City Edition because of lack of space.

* * *

"S. P." TRIES "DISCOURAGING"

Socialist Party leaders state that they will take "several thousand" men and women in Pulmans to Washington for "an orderly presentment of a program to aid the unemployed." They accompany the announcement with slanders against the National Hunger March. At the same time the leaders of the Richmond, Va., Socialist Party have thrown out the rank and file Socialist Party members for joining the struggle there against evictions.

FARMERS MARCH ON DES MOINES

A thousand farmers in Lemars, Ia., blocked a sheriff's sale, Saturday. Last Wednesday they did the same. At Saturday's meeting they voted to march on the Iowa state capitol next week and demand the legislature pass laws for relief and against forced sales.

ROOSEVELT SALES TAX

It now appears that the Roosevelt conference proposal for higher income taxes was a "trial balloon." Income taxes would at least hit the small businessmen and skilled workers hardest. The businessmen howled, and the present proposal for sales tax, which hits the lower paid workers hardest and the business men scarcely at all.

JUDGE JAILS ACQUITTED NEGRO

The jury found J. Griffen, a Negro worker leader of the Philadelphia unemployed, not guilty. Judge Parry, nevertheless ordered him taken to jail.

TRY TO FREE ROY WRIGHT

Hearing on the I. L. D. writ of Habeas Corpus for the release of Roy Wright, youngest of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys, will come up Jan. 16 in Jefferson County circuit court, Alabama.

ROXAS BETRAYAL PLEA

Manuel Roxas, speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives, broadcast over the radio Saturday night the slander that the Filipinos are backing the present fake independence bill in Congress.

Pressmen to Vote on 12 P. C. Wage Cut Pact

NEW YORK.—Over 2,800 pressmen are threatened with wage cuts totaling 12 per cent in the next two years, according to the agreement just signed by the A. F. L. officials of the New York Newspaper Pressmen's Union, No. 2 and the Publishers' Association of New York City.

Pressmen are to vote on whether or not they will accept this wage cut that the A. F. L. officials are trying to help the bosses put over.

TOO MANY JOB HUNTERS.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8. — James A. Farley, who was campaign manager for Roosevelt and will be postmaster-general in the cabinet after March 4th appealed here yesterday to democratic job hunters not to harass Roosevelt with demands for jobs. In every state there are developing fights over who will share the spoils system.

"Rich that Get the Gravy!"

Old English Song

THE coming wage cut being prepared for steel workers, and the new wave of inspired opposition in the capitalist press to increased taxes on big corporate and private incomes, both using the excuse that incomes of the wealthy have practically been reduced to nothing by the crisis, are first class examples of distortion of facts and actual lying by the Wall Street press in the drive against working-class living standards.

According to a Pitsburg dispatch to the New York Times, the Union Trust Company, a bank controlled by the Mellon family, has just paid a dividend of **200 per cent on its capital stock for the year 1932.**

The First National Bank of New York has paid a dividend **of 100 per cent for 1932.**

The 12 largest Pittsburgh banks paid an average **of 22 per cent on their capital stock.**

The twenty-four largest New York banks have **paid an average of 16 per cent for 1932.**

Six Pennsylvania steel and coal companies with headquarters in Pittsburgh, including Allegheny Steel Koppers Gas and Coke and A. M Byers Company **paid more than 13,000,000 in dividends on preferred stock in 1932.**

Enormous wealth for a few—the black depths of destitution, hunger and starvation for the masses. This is the United States—"the richest country in the world." The way out for workers? Organize and fight!

STEEL TRUSTS PLAN THIRD GENERAL CUT

Only United Front and Strikes Can Defeat Move

CUT SLATED JANUARY 15

Amalgamated and A. F.L. Are Silent

NEW YORK.—Wall Street activities today confirm the warning to steel workers issued in November by the Steel and Metal Worker, official paper of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, to the effect that **"the steel bosses are preparing 'public opinion' and maneuvering to put over another general wage cut."**

Wall Street is all set for news termed as "more favorable developments" in the steel industry in the form of "lower production costs", that is a wage cut from seven and one-half to fifteen per cent slated for about Jan. 15. More than 500,000 workers, the overwhelming majority of them working part-time, will be affected.

Cut A Certainty.

The Wall Street Journal on January 2 stated that **the Street is talking of an early cut in steel wages."**

Redmond and Company, Wall St. brokers, in their **"Morning Stock Letter"** for Dec. 31 stated categorically that: **"A further wage reduction, probably 7½ per cent, will be ordered about the middle of next month."**

There is no question that the coming wage cut to be put into effect by United States Steel will be followed at once by similar cuts in the plants of the "independents". This is the usual procedure.

It is clear that only determined strike struggles will stop the new wage cut for which Wall Street waits.

Green Makes No Protest.

The American Federation of Labor officialdom has not uttered a single word on this new evidence of the increasingly vicious drive against the working class although President William Green appeared last week before the Senate sub-committee on the Black bill which is considering

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Reports to Party



V. Molotov, Premier of the U. S. S. R., scheduled to make one of the reports to the joint session of the Central Committee and Central Control Commission of the Communist Party, U. S. S. R., now in session.

S. R. opened here yesterday.

The agenda includes a review of the results of the first Five Year Plan, which has just ended, and of the objectives of the new Five Year Plan. The reporters will be Stalin, Kuibyshev and Molotov, political sections of the machine tractor stations, and state farms reporter Kaganovitch and Party internal questions reports Rudzutak.

The evening session will be featured by an address by Stalin.

Parents Meet Tonight to Plan Struggle for Relief to Children

NEW YORK.—The Parents and Teachers' Association has called a meeting for tonight(Monday) at 8 p. m. of all parents in the Bronx to make plans to demand that schools provide free hot lunches and clothing for needy children and children of the unemployed. The meeting will be held at 171st St and Fulton Ave., in the Bronx.

All parents, both employed and unemployed, are urged to attend this mass meeting.

NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN.

TOKYO, Jan. 8.—Announcement is made that K. K. Yurenev, now Soviet ambassador to Austria is to fill the Tokyo post, in place of A. Troyanovsky, present ambassador.

Battle Evictions, High Rents Today On East Side, Bronx, Williamsburg

All Downtown Workers Mass Picket at 11th St. and Avenue A This Morning! Bronx Workers Picket at Charlotte, Franklin and Bryant; Williamsburg Workers Mobilize at 61 Graham Avenue! Evictions Threaten!

NEW YORK.—With demonstrations of 3,000 to 5,000, with tenants of one house after another organizing, with block committees, unemployed council branches, workers' clubs and many other forms of mass organizations uniting around the tenants' grievances, a hot fight against high rents and evictons is spreading through the working class sections of New York.

Today is a high point in the struggle in the three main centers of conflict: the Bronx, the Avenue A section of Manhattan, and Williamsburg.

The battle is on! Go this morning to the nearest picket line and put up a united front, mass struggle against the greedy landlords of New York!

The Communist Party, Section 1 (lower Manhattan), the Downtown Unemployed Council and workers' mass organizations call all to demonstrate today at East 11th Street and Avenue A, where twelve houses, there and on Sixth Street, have rent strikes, and five evictions are threatened.

This struggle started last week among a group of workers, artists and writers in several of the houses, all owned by the same landlord. It spread up and down in a few days, until now the following houses are on strike for 25 per cent reduction in rent: 418, 418½ and 420 East Sixth Street; 501, 503 and 505 East 11th Street, and 176, 178, 180 and 182 Avenue A. The picketing, however, is at 11th Street and Avenue A.

Every tenant has suffered because of the economic conditions. The workers have endured wage-cut after wagecut, or have been thrown entirely out of jobs. The market for artists is ruined. Writers face the same circumstances.

The rents paid by these tenants have not been reduced in two years. The tenants have advised the landlord of their worsened conditions. They have requested the 25 per cent cut.

The landlord has refused. His rents are higher than those of other landlords in the neighborhood. His agent on the premises, in fact, recently remarked to a fellow-landlord, on the question of rents, that: "We're still getting away with the old graft."

The tenants have been placed by the landlord in such a position where they have no other way to obtain their right to cheaper rent than by refusing to pay rent until the landlord gives in.

Demands for no evictions of those who cannot pay rent, and for recognition of the house committee also are being put forth. Picket today!

Bronx Workers Roused

The Bronx rent strike and anti-eviction struggle has been gaining force all last week. It reached a high point Friday when hundreds of pickets from the rent strike at 1433 Charlotte Street marched to the two Franklin Avenue strikes (at 1377 and 1392), then the united force marched together in a singing, shouting procession to a mass meeting in front of 1049 Bryant, where a demonstration of about 3,000 took place. "We're all here in the same fight," declared speakers from the house committees and mass organizations.

Speakers complimented the Daily Worker and Morning Freiheit on presenting the tenant's side of the case, which appears only in these papers. The "Forward" and capitalist papers have done everything they could to ridicule and discourage the strikers, printing lies about their "demanding Frigidaires" and other nonsensical statements.

Leading in mobilizing the neighborhood for these picket lines have been the Bronx Workers Club and Prospect Workers Club, the Women's Council, the units of Sections 5 and 15 of the Communist Party, the U. S. Bank Depositors organization, the Charlotte Street Block Committee, the Unemployed Council branch at 1,400 Boston Road, and other workers' organizations.

Fight Evictions

Four dispossess notices will be served on tenants in 1049 Bryant today, and mass picketing by all in the neighborhood is called for this morning.

Thousands have picketed during the week at 1433 Charlotte Street. Saturday the place was guarded by police, and a private detective near the entrance stopped and quizzed all who approached. But mass demonstration and picketing continued. An attempt will be made to evict two families today. There is sickness in one of these families. All are called to picket.

The two strikes on Franklin Avenue are near the Charlotte Street strike, and there has been an interchange of speakers and pickets at the picketing demonstrations. The 170th Street Block Committee issues a special call for mass picketing at these addresses, 1392 Franklin and 1377 Franklin today, to stop three threatened evictions at 1392 Franklin.

The Young Communist League sends a special invitation to Bronx rent strikers and pickets to attend its Anti-War meeting in Ambassador Hall, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. "All war funds to the unemployed" is a slogan of the Y. C. L.

Williamsburg Struggle

While the Home Relief Bureau at Public School 43 in Williamsburg keeps up a sham struggle with the landlords, a wave of evictions threatens in that section.

The Relief Bureau refuses to pay over one month's rent and often misses the payment altogether, so the landlords refuse to accept a month's rent check for three or six months' rent and new eviction no-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

Demands for Which New York Workers Are Now Struggling

1. The immediate listing of all unemployed for relief; the elimination of the bureaucratic red tape at the relief stations and the beginning of relief payments within three days after registration.

2. Increase of relief to $10 a week for all unemployed families of two, and $3 additional for dependents, with $1 a day for single workers, pending the adoption of Federal Unemployment Insurance.

3. No evictions of unemployed or part-time workers and the suspension of the eviction laws in its application to unemployed and part-time workers.

4. Immediate reduction of all rents by twenty-five per cent and the adoption of a legislative enactment to this effect.

5. No discrimination in registration or in the payment of relief against Negroes, single workers, youth and foreign-born.

CORRECTION — As these demands were previously published they read: "Immediate reduction of all rents by five per cent." This was a typographical error; the correct demand is "twenty-five per cent."

FIGHT EVICTIONS IN BROWNSVILLE

Landlord in Hospital; Buro Gives Relief

NEW YORK. — Workers with the Brownsville Unemployed Council forced the Home Relief Bureau to provide rent and weekly relief to a family evicted Friday one-half block from the Buro on Belmont Avenue, Brooklyn. The landlord was sent to the hospital after he and a crowd of gangsters tried to repulse the workers in the eviction fight.

A demonstration at the relief buro then forced them to give relief.

On Thursday 40 workers in 20 minutes put back the furniture of Espenard Edwards, a Negro tenant evicted from 241 Thatford Avenue, Brooklyn. Edwards' furniture was put into the street while he was out looking for work. The Brownsville Council was notified of the eviction at 10:30 p.m., and acted immediately.

Husband Unemployed, Mother of 4 Throws Self Out of Window

UNION CITY, Jan. 9.—Sick and desperate because her husband had been unemployed for a long time, a destitute mother of four children, Mrs. Cecilia Pirone, 44 years old, hurled herself out of the fourth-story window of her flat at 506 Bergenline Avenue. Her condition is very serious, as she has a broken spine and ribs, and concussion of the brain. She is not expected to recover.

The Pirone family have not received any relief from the city. The few families of Union City who are given relief tickets get only $1.90 per week for even large families. Union City workers must put up a real fight for adequate relief to prevent more tragedies like that of Mrs. Pirone. Get in touch with the Unemployed Council at the Workers Educational Center, 44th Street and Bergenline Avenue, Union City.

BELGRADE, Jan. 8.—According to the statement of the Minister of Social Welfare there are half a million jobless in Yogoslavia, an increase of 30 per cent over last year.

BENJAMIN SHOWS UP 'RELIEF' BILLS

Demands $1,200,000,000 Winter Aid in Capital

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.— The Senate Sub-Committee of the Manufacturers' Committee, which is holding hearings on the fake relief bill sponsored by LaFollette and Costigan, heard this and other demagogic measures denounced by Herbert Benjamin, representing the Unemployed Councils of the U. S.

Opening with a sharp protest against the failure of Congress to act on the demands presented by the National Hunger March during the 30 days that have elapsed, Benjamin spoke for two hours on the hunger conditions that prevailed in all parts of the United States. He attacked the abuse, deceit and terror to which millions of jobless and part-time workers had been subjected. Although he arrived at 2 p.m., when he was scheduled to speak, the representative of the unemployed was not given the floor until two hours later. This was done in an effort to tire out those who attended. A large number of workers, especially veterans who are in Washington in connection with disability claims, came to the hearing, however, when they learned that

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)

Force Home Relief to Put Evicted Negro Family in New Apt.

NEW YORK.—Mr. Bell, an unemployed Negro worker, was sick and lying in bed when the marshal came and evicted him and his family of six, the youngest child is three months old and the oldest eleven years.

The East Bronx Unemployed Council of 616 Tinton Ave., together with some members of Women's Council No. 36 roused the neighborhood and mobilized the workers both Negro and white to put Bell back into the house, into a new freshly painted apartment.

So great was the anger and the militancy of the crowd that the two cops decided suddenly to take a walk around the corner. A committee of Negro and white workers living in the same house and block has been made up to go to the Home Relief Bureau to force the Buro to pay the rent of fellow worker Bell.

I.R.T. CUT RESULT OF COMPANY-BANKER PLOT

Tammany Involved; Company Has Slash Fund; Men Demand Meeting, Vote

READER! When you finish with this copy of the Daily Worker, hand it to the nearest I.R.T. motorman or other employe; he may be interested.

NEW YORK.—Receivers of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. (I.R.T.) cut the wages of all its 18,000 subway and elevated railway men ten to thirty per cent on Jan. 1, in order to give the bankers a $5,683,925 payment of interest and the I.R.T. stockholders some more profit.

The workers got a slash of from $3 to $10 a week on wages earned by 60 hours per week of unhealthy labor. It is the first general wage cut this year, but not the first cut. Continuous departmental cuts have been going on for months. On June 24 of this year, the Wall Street Journal stated: "In its last fiscal year the total wage costs of the entire (I.R.T.) system were given as $34,067,603, **but since then there have been certain economies effected through the adjustment of working hours and elimination of time allowances . . .** The amounts by which those wage costs have been reduced during the current fiscal year is not available, **but officers of the combined system say that substantial saving has been effected."**

Of course the workers themselves know only too well that wage slashing has been going on, and they know in a general way that the bankers and Tammany are responsible, along with the company.

A letter signed by an I.R.T. worker has just been received by the Communist party. (We conceal the writers name for obvious reasons) and it is typical of the general resentment. It says:

"Why don't you give the workers courage and go down to 165 Broadway? Ask to see Thomas E. Murray, the receiver, who put this cut in, and is in league with Tammany Hall.

"He is also the guy that owns the great part of the Brooklyn Edison Co. and Consolidated Gas Co. You could protest wage cuts on the one hand, and the fact that he doesn't cut the gas and electric rates on the other. Also in Brooklyn his company has laid off many men."

And this worker is right about the hook up with Tammany. That Tammany jumps when J. Pierpont Morgan and his syndicate of banks handling the city bonds pull the strings was proved openly and publicly when the legislature met to cut city workers' pay.

That the I.R.T. wage-cut was for the benefit of the bankers, and was put through by both Tammany and the Republicans for them was at least a proper inference.

But there is an even more obvious look-up. It was brought out at a meeting of Brooklyn and Manhattan Transit co. **("B.M.T.") stockholders** last October that Chairman Dahl of the board of directors of the B.M.T., **and of the I.R.T.,** for the same group owns both lines, had been paid a total of $275,000 "bonus" during recent years, including $75,000 paid him about a year before. These payments were for **additional compensation for services in better relations between the company and the public,"** which sounds so much like appropriations for bribing some judges or city officials, that Dahl formally denied that the extra compensation was for the use of his influence with the city administration, and maintained that the money **covered also his relations with the Transit Commission and Samuel Untermyer.**

Untermyer it will be remembered is the fellow who "investigated" the subways and under guise of a campaign for their recapture by the city, brought out publicity for wage cuts and a fare raise.

Have Fought Fiercely.

The Interborough employes have fought many times in the past against this sort of thing, and have had a bitter experience with treacherous union bureaucrats. In 1905 they revolted against conditions not even as bad as they are now, and the officers of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employes (A.F.L.) and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (to which motormen belonged) sent scabs and broke the strike of their own members.

In 1916 there was a terrifically fought struggle, with the company and the city government breaking the strike by force, much violence, dynamite frame-ups, etc., **and with the union officials leaving everything to the mayor to decide.** Naturally the company won, and then installed its "Brotherhood of Interborough Rapid Transit Co. Employes" as a company union using a yellow dog contract.

The I.R.T. itself through the Brotherhood, called a fake strike in 1919, the Brotherhood fining those who did not strike, in order to get a raise in fares.

In 1926 the rank and file of the Brotherhood revolted, the outbreak starting in the motormen's and switchmen's local, with demands for elimination of the Brotherhood and a wage increase. The Amalgamated stepped in, took the leadership, and led the workers right around in a circle to a defeat. The Amalgamated was then and has been later making bargains with big traction magnates for "control" and what amounts to a check-off in some cities, like Philadelphia, in return for an agreement not to organize in other cities—and New York is one of the places where their arrangement calls for no labor struggles.

The Amalgamated followed up its treacheries of 1926 with another in 1927, when the workers were ready to walk out, but the Amalgamated officials got Tammany Hall unofficially and the mayor to mediate, and a rumor was set afoot, vouched for by the Amalgamated officials, that the strike would be called off in return for the "right to organize." The Interborough promptly denied the right to organize except in the company union, the Brotherhood, but the strike movement was ended.

Real Campany Union.

This Brotherhood is a fine example of a company union. If you work for the I.R.T. and are not an office worker or executive, you must belong to the Brotherhood. That is, the company decides who is to be a member.

Yellow Dog Contract.

In addition you must sign this pledge:

"In conformity with the policy adopted by the Brotherhood and consented to by the company, and as a condition of employment, I expressly agree that I will remain a member of the Brotherhood during the time I am employed by the Company and am eligible to membership therein; that I am not and will not become identified in any manner with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, or with any other association of street railway or other employes, with the exception of the Brotherhood, and the Voluntary Relief Department of the Company while a member of the Brotherhood or in the employ of the company, and that a violation of this agreement or the interference with any member of the Brotherhood in the discharge of his duties or disturbing him in any manner for the purpose of breaking up or interfering with the Brotherhood shall of itself constitute cause for dismissal from the employ of the Company."

Incidentally, in 1926, as further proof of the relations of Tammany judges to the case, an injunction was granted the I. R. T. denying the right of any other union than the Brotherhood to organize the I. R. T. employes. The Amalgamated officials agreed not to try to call a strike unless the injunction was withdrawn.

The Brotherhood itself is made up of 33 locals, which are more or less based on crafts. Each has a president, and these 33 presidents form a general committee. These officials draw their wages from the company, and have constitutional power to make and enforce contracts up to five years without consulting the men. They have power to disfranchise any local or number of locals, and under the constitution are prohibited from considering any complaint against the company by any member of the union. The presidents of the locals hold office for two years, and are called "delegates" while attending the general committee. Only the general committee can change the constitution of the Brotherhood, and not even then if the company objects, for the constitution itself is made part of a contract with the company.

By its form of constitution the Brotherhood is not in any sense of the word a labor union, but is a company union.

Officials Are Company Spies

In actual fact, the officials of the brotherhood are all company spies, reporting regularly to the company any infractions of its orders that may take place in their locals.

Fear the Workers

It is an interesting fact that the company is always a little afraid of the employes actually coming together in large numbers even in the meetings of this company union. Every effort is made to discourage them from attending. Robert W. Dunn, in his book "Company Unions," cites a case where one local meeting was attended very well because a crap game was run there. The company made the officials stop the game.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

CITY EVENTS

FRIENDS OF SOVIET UNION MEETING

Mass membership meeting of Friends of Soviet Union today at 9 p. m., at Irving Plaza Hall, 8 p. m. to launch signature petition campaign for recognition of U. S. S. R.

MARCH ON RELIEF BUREAU TODAY

East New York Unemployed Council calls all workers at its headquarters, 431 New Jersey Ave., 10:30 a. m., today to march on Home Relief Bureau.

* * *

RENT STRIKE PICKETING TODAY

Help picket at 11th St and Ave. A., this morning. Picket this morning in Bronx against attempt to evict two families at 1433 Charlotte St., four families at 1049 Bryant, and three families at 1392 Franklin Ave. Meet at 61 Graham Ave., Williamsburg at 8 a. m. today to stop four evictions at 240 Siegel St.

WAITERS NOMINATE TICKET OF RANK AND FILE TO REPLACE THE RACKETEERS; FIGHT IN MEETING

Officials Hired Gangsters and Paid Them Off In Full View After Meeting; Jobless Barred

NEW YORK.—A full ticket of rank and filers to replace the racketeers in control of Waiters Local 1 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance of the A.F.L. was nominated Thursday night.

The nomination did not go off without a struggle. President Berg and his clique are not going to relinquish without a struggle the fat graft that a few days ago drove one unemployed member of the union to shoot Business Agent Bennie Lesher.

Wednesday afternoon the rank and file, including the unemployed members, met in the union hall and adopted demands to be presented to the union officials and executive board, that all unemployed members be admitted to local meetings.

The nominations meeting was called by the officials themselves, for Beethoven Hall, not the usual meeting place, and the call was accompanied by a curious statement that: "the members will be protected". This, events proved, meant that the officials would hire thugs, to protect themselves and beat up the rank and file.

Hired Gangsters.

A strong force of hired gangsters first of all kept out more than 200 members, all who could not pay up their dues. Among those barred were members of 20 years standing. Only about 120 yere allowed into the hall.

The members inside sympathized fully with the 200 barred out. Brother Lipshitz took the floor when the meeting opened and demanded that all jobless be admitted. Not only were they not admitted, but thugs pounced on Lipshitz to force him out of the hall, members aided Lipshitz, and a struggle took place that lasted half an hour, until Lipshitz fainted.

The demands of the conference held the day before were put forward by Dubell, but at his first words, the chairman made a din with his gavel and refused to entertain them.

Rank and File Ticket.

But in spite of all, the following rank and filers were nominated:

H. Dubell for president; H. Obech for vice-president; W. Lipshitz for secretary; I. Grabetz for assistant secretary; Alex Weltzner and J. Lipshitz for business agents, and M. Dubowsky, H. Goldberg, H. Halpern and Oppenheimer and others for the executive board.

The reactionary officials now holding office are: President H. Berg, Secretary Wm. Ramond, Assistant Secretary Jacob Silverstein, Business Agents: Herman Cohen, Bennie Lesher and M. Turkle and others.

The union has about 1,300 members, of whom 500 are unemployed.

After the meeting, members saw the uniformed policeman and about 20 gangsters assemble in the hallway by the telephone booth and saw Secretary Lehman pay them off for their dirty work.

The Rank and File of Local 1 ask all members to help them clean out the racketeers of Local 1.

WEISSMAN SASS STRIKE WON AND FASCISTS LOSE

Federation Members Make United Front With Real Union

NEW YORK.—The strike at Weissman Sass which began with one department of 30 lasters, came to an end last Friday. Originally these lasters were ordered out on strike by the so-called Federation of Shoe Workers, a Fascist clique concentrating among the Italian workers stirring up national prejudice in order to isolate them from militant struggles. None of the other departments of the shop was consulted as to the advisability of the strike or as to demands.

The manoever of this clique in calling the strike was to not gain conditions for the workers but to isolate the rest of the crew, especially the fitting department, which is following the leadership of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union, from a genuine struggle for real demands.

The fitters, however, came out on strike, and by the application of the policy of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union, formed a united front with the strikers, elected a joint committee and adopted joint demands over the heads of the fascist misleaders. This joint committee presented the demands to the firm. The firm, sensing the unity of the crew, was compelled to yield to the recognition of the Shop Committee and to the readjustment of prices in the fitting department.

Refuse to Leave Union

The fascist clique, seeing that the workers had outmaneovered them, insisted that the fiters leave the Industrial Union and join the Federation, but the crew as a whole rejected that. Instead, a resolution was acopted, that the Federation gives a statement in the press pointing out the significant role played by the Industrial Union in bringing about a speedy settlement of the strike.

The fascist clique was led by one Garafallo, who fought vigorously against picketing, and at one point in the strike, actually issued commands for the pickets to be withdrawn.

At the Diana Shoe Company, now on strike under the leadership of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union, the same fascist clique sends their own "friends" to scab and declares in the Italian press that there is no strike there. The Diana strikers went to the strike headquarters of Weissman Sass to expose these fakers before the strikers.

Stage and Screen

"LATE ONE EVENING" OPENS TONIGHT—"TWO STRANGE WOMEN" TUESDAY

"Late One Evening," a comedy by Audrey and Waveney Carten, will open this evening at the Plymouth Theatre, presented by Harry C. Bannister. The cast is headed by Ursula Jeans, John Buckler, Eva Leonard Boyne and Winifred Harris.

"A Good Woman—Poor Thing," a comedy by Dillard Long, will have its premiere this evening at the Avon Theatre, with Irene Purcell and Arthur Margetson in the principal roles.

Edgar B. Self's play, "Two Strange Women," will be presented by Arthur C. Mester on Tuesday night at the Little Theatre. Jacquelin Logan, formerly of the movies, plays the chief role. Others in the cast include John Griggs, Maude Durand, John Daly Murphy and Douglas Gilmore.

"Foolscap," a satirical comedy by Gennaro Curcci and Eduardo Cianelli, opens Wednesday night at the Times Square Theatre with Frederic Worlock, Cianelli, Henry O'Neill and Richard Whorf heading the cast. The comedy has as its leading characters Georee Bernard Shaw and Luigo Pirandello.

"Alice in Wonderland" will be presented at the Civic Repertory Theatre this evening, and Wednesday and Saturday nights and Wednesday matinee; "Lilliom" on Tuesday and Thursday nights; "Camille," Friday night; and "Peter Pan" on Saturday.

"Big Night," by Dawn Powell, which opens January 16 at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, is the third production of The Group Theatre, for which Mordecai Gorelik is the scenic designer. Gorelik designed the productions of "Success Story" and "1931," which The Group did last season.

"ROMEO ET JULIETTE AT METROPOLITAN OPERA TONIGHT

The first performance of "Romeo et Juliette" of this season will be presented at the Metropolitan Opera House this evening with Bori and Johnson. Other operas of the week include: "Il Trovatore," Wednesday night, with Ponselle and Lauri-Volpi; "Il Signor Bruschino" and "Elektra" on Thursday evening, the former with Fleischer and Tokatyan and "Elektda" with Kappel and Laubenthal; "The Emperor Jones" and "Pagliacci," Friday evening, with Tibbet as the Emperor and Fleischer and Johnson in "Pagliacci"; "Lohengrin," Saturday matinee, with Rethberg and De Loor and "Aida" Saturday evening, with Mueller and Martinelli.

Elliot Cohen, Not Louise Thompson, Is Defense Group Sec'y

NEW YORK.—In Saturday's Daily Worker an error was made in announcing Louise Thompson as secretary of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners. This mistake occured in the story on the meeting last night at the Bronx Studio, 227 Lenox Ave., which she addressed.

Elliott Cohen is secretary of the National Committee, and Louise Thompson is assistant secretary, in charge of the Harlem Scottsboro Unity Committee.

She was secretary of the group of 22 Negroes who went to the Soviet Union last year, upon invitation by Meschrabpom-Film, to make the film, "Black and White." At the meeting, she told the facts about the postponement of the filming of this picture—facts which were misrepresented by two or three members of the group in lying dispatches to the Negro bourgeois press and capitalist press agencies in this country.

WHAT'S ON--

Monday

REGULAR Meeting N. Y. Workers Correspondence Group at 114 W. 21st St. 7.30 p. m. will be addressed by Vern Smith of Daily Work Editorial Staff. Subject: How the Group Can Cooperate in Getting out the Improved City Edition of "Daily." All workers invited.

Class in Political Economy at Prospect Workers Center, 1157 Southern Blvd., Bronx, every Monday from 9 to 11 p. m. No admission. Also Mandelin classes.

REHEARSAL for Lenin Memorial Pageant tonight 8:30 p. m. at Workers Center, 50 East 13th St.

NEWARK Workers School starts Jan. 8th with courses in Fundamentals of Communism and English and other courses. Registration still open. Tuition small. Arrangements have been made for unemployed to take courses.

LECTURE by Scott Nearing tonight 8 p. m. at Doeiger's Hall, 358 Morris Ave., near Springfield Ave., Newark. Subject: "The Present Outlook of the American Worker." Proceeds for defense of South Niver Strike Leaders. Auspices I. L. D. Newark.

VOLUNTEERS wanted to address envelopes for an hour or two for important emergency work. Neat handwriting only essential. American Committee for Struggle Against War, 104 Fifth Ave., Room 1411, near 16th St.

VANGUARD Troop Pioneers at Bronx Cooperative challenges all troops in New York City that they will sell most "Pioneers" next month. Winner to receive complete set of 1931 Pioneers.

* * *

Newark

FIRST SOCIAL AFFAIR-ENTERTAINMENT of the year given by Jack London Club at 347 Springfield Ave., Newark, Newark, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 10. Splendid program. All invited.

LABOR UNION MEETINGS

OFFICE WORKERS

Office Workers Union class in History of American Labor Movement meets tonight at 8:30 sharp, Room 303 in 799 Broadway.

* * *

SHOE AND SLIPPER

Shoe workers Unemployed Council calls all jobless in the industry to meet today at 1 p. m. at 96 Fifth Ave. Delegation to the Board of Trade will report. Complaint department will be established.

All slipper workers invited to meeting tonight at 6 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum to organize a Trade Committee.

Use Lenin's Plan; Hit Fortress of Finance Capital

When Lenin spoke of the tactics required to wage effective struggle against the oppresor class, he armed the oppressed masses of the whole world with sharp, decisive weapons received through the guidance and leadership of the world's Communist parties: invincible weapons of class-warfare.

It was in the critical months of revolutionary struggle immediately preceding the seizure of power by the Russian proletariat that Lenin wrote:

"Under no circumstances will we renounce our right and our demand that the chief fortress of finance capital be opened to the people, that just this fortress be placed under workers' control, say, and will say, the class-conscious workers. And every passing day will prove the soundness of this argument to ever greater masses of the poor, to an ever growing majority of the people, to an even greater number of sincere men and women honestly seeking an escape from the impending disaster."

(Lenin: "Unavoidable Catastrophe and Boundless Promises."—Pravda, May 29-30, 1917.)

From out of such basic formulation of revolutionary tactics, we derive our methods of working class attack and defense.

In our struggles here in New York for winter relief for the unemployed, in our first blows against the fortress of American Finance Capital, as in the instance of singling out for attack the Gibson Relief Committee program, which but yesterday was compelled to address the Federal Government for relief aid (a partial victory indeed) we put into practice Lenin's teachings. Here in this instance we have raised amongst others the demand upon Gibson's committee. Relief to be administered by a committee elected from and by the working-class.

Workers of New York, rally in masses to the Lenin Memorial Meetings Saturday, Jan. 21.

JAPANESE INVADE JEHOL PROVINCES

Strengthen War Base Against Mongolia

Japanese troops, armored trains and bombing planes opened a general attack along the borders of Jehol Province yesterday. Fierce fighting took place at Chaoyang.

The immediate objective of the drive into Jehol Province is to add that province to the Manchurian grab of Japanese imperialism, and to facilitate the Japanese plans for an early attack on the Mongolian People's Republic and the Soviet Union.

The Japanese move is being aided by the British imperialists. Admiral Sir Howard Kelly, of the British fleet, instructed the commander of the British warship "Folkstone" at Chingwangtao to arrange an armistice between Chinese forces in the Peiping-Tientsin area and the Japanese. The Nanking authorities have agreed to the truce, which is aimed at localizing the struggle at Shanhaikwan to permit the Japanese to carry out their plans for seizing Jehol Province and strengthening their military base on the borders of the Mongolian Peoples' Republic and the Soviet Union. The U. S. imperialists, who control Marshal Chang Hsia-liang, Nanking commander in North China, are secretly supporting the plan, which is in line with the Wall Street policy of diverting Japan toward the Soviet borders.

The concentration of the entire U. S. battle fleet in the Pacific Ocean is one of the "methods of persuasion" being used by the U.S. bosses on their Japanese rivals.

Nanking Sabotage

Shanghai dispatches report htat "despite public clamor for armed action against Japan, indications today, after a series of conferences among Chinese military and civilian leaders, were that the National Government at Nanking would adopt a policy of avoiding any steps aggravating to the Japanese." Nanking continues to maintain diplomatic relations with the imperialist Japanese government.

* * *

Protest Meeting

NEW YORK.—Albert Rambao, Dmitri Ivanovich and Nicholas Gutarra, all active in the Latin-American labor movement, will speak, together with Robert Minor, Robert Dunn, Joseph Freeman and William Simons, at Irving Plaza Hall, 8:30 p.m., Thursday. This is a protest meeting against imperialist war. The meeting is called by the American Committee for Struggle Against War, 104 Fifth Avenue.

Election Inspectors Gave Fake Addresses to Cover Their Trail

NEW YORK.—As the facts about frauds in the last November election come to light through the investigation brought by quarrels between capitalist politicians, new wrinkles in crookedness by both Democrats and Republicans are being exposed. The latest method found is the habit of both Democrat and Republican election inspectors of giving fake names and addresses so as to cover the trails of their crooked work.

At least 10 election inspectors have mysteriously dropped out of sight and cant be traced because they gave fake names and addresses, it was disclosed Saturday by the United States Attorney's office.

Faced with the enormous number of votes stolen, Gov. Lehman said he had no comment to make when asked if he would authorize a state investigation. Lehman, like all capitalist politicians, is delaying any action in the hope that the voting scandal will die out.

BANK DEPOSITORS HIT ENEMY SHEET

Demonstrate Before Jewish 'Day'

NEW YORK.—U. S. Bank Depositors demonstrated Saturday at 4 p.m. in front of the Jewish daily, "The Day," to protest against the stand of the newspaper in regard to the fight of the depositors of the U. S. Bank to get their money back. Two depositors walked up and down carrying signs with the inscription: "Jewish Day is Unfair to U. S. Bank Depositors."

Police and detceives were stationed in front of the Socialist "Forward" and "Day."

A depositor, a member of the Committee of 25 of the organization of depositors of the closed bank, explained the purpose of the meeting. A committee of depositors went up to see Margoshes, editor of "The Day." Margoshes told the committee that he would listen to only two of its members. Me charged that the press "releases" of the committee are written by the Freiheit and Daily Worker. He also tried to discourage the committee, telling them that the demonstrations would not help the depositors.

Expose Margoshes

When the committee reported back to the depositors the accusations of Margoshes, one of the depositors took the platform and stated that although this accusation of the editor of "The Day" was untrue, it was true that the only papers that have defended the interests of the depositors have been the Freiheit and Daily Worker. He stated Margoshes was only trying to silence their voices and to disrupt the organization of the depositors. He told the depositors to answer this attack by all of them becoming readers of the Freiheit and Daily Worker.

It was also announced that a committee of depositors will go to Albany to take up the case with the state legislature, and demand that the state government be responsible for all bank losses to depositors.

The state banking department has already, under pressure of the depositors, submitted a bill to the state legislature to permit the department to borrow money from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to repay the depositors their losses.

The Committee of 25 calls upon all U. S. Bank depositors to send word to the legislators from their districts that these bills must be passed.

Case in Court

The only other action so far taken by the state banking department is to file suit against 38 officers and directors of the defunct bank. The case is wandering through the technicalities of the courts, State Bank Examiner Broderick claiming a big victory because of a decision by Judge Shientag Saturday that Broderick could sue the officers together and not separately. Meanwhile, the depositors don't get their money back.

New 'Solution' for Unemployed; 1,600 to Do 1 Man's Work

BUFFALO, Jan. 8.—Believe it or not: the Buffalo relief officials have decided to "solve" unemployment by putting 1,600 men to work on a job that one man could do in a couple of days!

Here is the capitalist "progressive-efficiency" scheme. To convert discarded cross-ties into kindling wood for the families of the unemployed, all that is needed is to have one man shove the ties into a power saw. Instead of this, however, it has been decided that the 1,600 men inmates of the Erie County Lodging House will be given ordinary hand saws and told to go to work. In addition, according to Deputy Charity Commissioner Leo M. Vogel, the saws will be purposely dulled to make the job last longer!

This scheme would seem like the product of the imagination of an insane asylum inmate were it not part of the conscious program of the bosses to fool the workers by all sorts of fake measures and to introduce forced labor for the unemployed in return for a miserable handout or a flop.

FAKE STRIKE IN 40 DAIRY STORES

Grafters CallWalkout; Workers Should Act

(By A Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—A fake strike is now going on against the L. Daitch Dairy Company, which has 40 butter and egg stores in New York City. The strike has been called by the racketeering officials of Local 338, Dairy Clerks Union, an American Federation of Labor union.

Two of the chief racketeers of that local, Willie Hochman and Sam Heller, are reported to have said that the L. Daitch Company used to pay them $500 graft a week not to organize thier stores, and that the company donated $1,000 to one of the racketeers' journals. But the racketeers now demand $1,500 a week and the company has refused to pay. For this reason the grafters of Local 338 declared their fake strike and the stores of the L. Daitch Company are being picketed now. Of course, the 200 workers of the company will not benefit from this strike.

The raketeering officials did not even attempt to talk to the workers, but they are demanding that the workers pay $59 each for a so-called "union book."

The Food Workers Industrial Union should get on the job, and the workers of the L. Daitch Company ought to turn the fake strike into a real strike to better their conditions.

A Food Worker.

ICELAND FUR DYE STRIKE IS WON; WAGE INCREASES

Industrial Union on Way to Unionize Dying Industry

NEW YORK.—The Iceland Fur Dye Shop strike at 19 Hope Street, Brooklyn, has been won. Sixty workers were out three days and settled Friday night with a reduction of hours to 44 a week from the 50 they were working, and without reduction in pay. In addition, there is a $2.50 increase in the wages of those getting less than $15 and $2 for the others, in addition to the increase that comes from working less hours.

The boss agrees to establish, at his expense, not the expense of the workers, a 3 per cent unemployment insurance fund, controlled by the workers. The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, Rabbit Fur Dressers department, which led the strike, is recognized and full union conditions established.

This is the third dye shop won recently, the others being Moos Fur Dye in Brooklyn, with 100 workers, and the Van Dye Way shop, with 120 workers, in Paterson.

The union is pushing ahead to organize the fur dyeing industry, which employs 12,000 workers under most miserable conditions, in the Metropolitan area.

I.R.T Cut Result of Intrigue by Bankers, Judges

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

The company lately has appeared to find the machinery of the company union less and less necessary. Whereas the cut of some four years ago was put to a vote in the company union, the next cut was considered by the general committee, the next cut was at least announced by posters put up ahead of time by the company. This cut of January 1, 1933, was not put through any of this procedure. It was simply announced in the newspapers.

It is plain that from neither the officials of the A. F. of L. union, the B. of L. E., o r other railroad brotherhoods, nor from the I. R. T. Brotherhood, can the men get any satisfaction. But the company fears when the men get together, even in meetings of the Brotherhood. Therefore, a recently formed group of I. R. T. employes is now circulating leaflets calling on all workers to get in touch with one of their number, Joe Gilbert, of 148 East 96th Street, Brooklyn, and to talk the thing over with all other I. R. T. men they know, until a mass demand on the delegates rises for a meeting at which a vote can be taken on accepting the wage cut. Naturally it goes with this, that the vote shall be counted by a committee elected by the men themselves.

The leaflet put cut a few days ago by this group asks: "Can we stop this wage cut? It answers its own question, and the question in the minds of every one of the I. R. T. employes who is not a paid stool pigeon: "Yes, we can! Don't let President Hedley of the I. R. T., the bankers' slave driver, trap us into side-tracking our protest against the wage cut!"

250,000 DEMAND PING RELEASE

Six Bodies Start Wide Protest Move

NEW YORK.—The Anti-Imperialist League of the United States initiated on Saturday a vigorous campaign to save the life of Huang Ping(prominent Chinese leader and member of the executive committee of the League Against Imperialism, who was seized and jailed last Wednesday in Peiping by Marshal Chang Hsiao Liang, dictator of North China. Ping is now undergoing insufferable torture. Organizations with over 250,000 members are behind this campaign.

The Anti-Imperialist League, together with the International Labor Defense, the Trade Union Unity League, the International Workers Order and the Workers International Relief transmitted a straight cable message to Marshal Chang Hsiao Liang Saturday afternoon, demanding the immediate release of Huang Ping. Preparations have also been made to send a delegation to the Chinese Legation in Washington, D. C. tomorrow, and demonstrations are planned before Chinese Consulates in New York, Chicago and San Francisco.

Huang Ping, outstanding leader of the Chinese masses was a delegate to the Brussels Congress of the League Against Imperialism in 1927. Huang was one of the leaders in the Hongkong-Canton general strike in 1925, which lasted for about 18 months. From 1928 to 1931 he was representative of the All Chinese Trade Union Federation to the Hed International of Labor Unions. In 1927 he was People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs in the Canton Soviet Government.

The cable to Marshal Chang Hsiao Liang read:

"Two hundred and fifty thousand workers, students, professionals, demand the immediate release of Huang Ping.

The cable was signed by the following organizations: Anti-Imperialist League, International Labor Defense, Trade Union Unity League, International Workers Order, Workers International Relief, National Students League.

Battle Evictions and High Rents in 3 Centers, Today

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

tices are served.

But mass picketing prevents evictions and the workers are organizing house and block committees and carrying the furniture back into the apartments.

At 256 South Fourth Street a worker was tricked out of a month's rent. He refused to pay a second time and was evicted. He came to the Williamsburg Unemployed Council at 61 Graham Avenue and stated his case. A house meeting was called, where the workers expressed their solidarity. They declared that this eviction must be stopped or all the tenants of the three houses owned by the same company were liable to be thrown on the street.

Returned Furniture Twice

Men, women and children joined in putting back the furniture and in fifteen minutes the sidewalk was clear. The worker was evicted again the next day, but the neighbors came to his rescue again.

Numerous evictions have fallen due over Sunday. Among others, four families at 240 Siegel Street are to be evicted this morning. All workers who are able, employed as well as unemployed, meet at 61 Graham Avenue, 8 a.m., this morning and help stop evictions!

HOME RELIEF ARRESTS FIVE

NEW YORK.—The Williamsburg Unemployed Council led committees and demonstrations that stopped 18 evictions in the last week of December; led 200 families to the Home Relief Bureau in November and December and won 60 per cent of the cases—a total in two day jobs, rent, food, gas, electricity and food bills paid of $4,000. This is living proof of the results of organized struggle.

However, the Home Relief Bureau has tried to split the ranks of the workers by consistently refusing relief to Negro families. Exactly for the Negro families, then, the Unemployed Council makes its sharpest struggle. Last Tuesday it took 30 families including three Negro families to the Bureau and demanded the cases of the Negroes be taken up first.

The Home Relief Bureau head retaliated by having five present arrested, held under $500 bail, with cases coming up Wednesday at 9 a. m. in Bridge Plaza Court. The Unemployed Council calls all, Negro and white united, to pack the court.

AMUSEMENTS

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
"BIOGRAPHY"
A COMEDY BY S. N BEHRMAN
"A Play of Witty Tolerance, Ripping over Deeps and Shallows and Sparkling Always." EVENINGS 8:30
GUILD THEATRE 52nd St., W. of B'way. Evenings 8:30 Matinees: Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

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PROF. CHARLES KUNTZ
National Chairman of the ICOR, just returned from the Soviet Union will speak on
"The Latest Developments in the Soviet Union"
and
ISRAEL AMTER
will speak on
"Why We Should Recognize Soviet Russia"
OTHER SPEAKERS:
WINIFRED L. CHAPPELL and DR. S. LE ROY on
TUES. EVE., JAN. 10
at IRVING PLAZA, 15th Street and Irving Place, at 8:30 P. M.
Chairman: A. A. HELLER
Editor: "Soviet Russia Today"
Admission 35c
AUSPICES: FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION, 799 Broadway, Room 330. Tickets can be had at F. S. U., 799 Broadway, Room 330 and Workers' Book Shop, 50 East 13th Street, N. Y.

OLD AND NEW PATRONS Eat At
SCHILDKRAUT'S
VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT
4 WEST 28TH STREET
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PRICES NOW AT CAFETERIA LEVELS
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WILL NOT BE SHOWN IN ANY OTHER THEATRE IN NEW YORK CITY FOR AT LEAST 3 MONTHS

RKO MAYFAIR B'way at 47th St. NOW
"THE MUMMY"
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Ask Any of the Thousands Who Saw
'Kameradschaft' OR 'Comradeship'
(All English Titles)
See What A Mine Disaster Means!
THE WORKERS Acme Theatre
14th Street and Union Square
Cont. from 9 a.m.—Last show 10:30 p.m.
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50c, $1, $1.50 Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
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LENIN MEMORIAL Meeting
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7:30 P. M.
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DEBATE
"Is Economic Planning Possible Under Capitalism?"
YES — George Soule, Editor "New Republic"
NO — Earl Browder, Secretary Communist Party, U. S. A.
CHAIRMAN: WILLIAM L. NUNN, Col. University.
Friday, Jan. 13, 8:30 P. M., at the Labor Temple, 242 E. 14th
ADMISSION 35 CENTS
Sponsored by NAT'L COMMITTEE AMERICAN YOUTH FEDERATION, 133 W. 14th St.

Support the Release of All Class-War Prisoners!
PREPARE FOR THE ANNUAL BAZAAR
NEW YORK DISTRICT, INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
to be held at
Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., N. Y. C.
February 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26
—ORGANIZE BOOTHS
—COLLECT ARTICLES
—GREETINGS AND FUNDS!

International Notes

By ROBERT HAMILTON

SOCIALIST LEADERS OF UNIONS NAME SCHLEICHER MINISTER!

According to the capitalist "Berliner Tageblatt" of December 14th, Kaiser, leader of the Catholic trade unions in Germany, stated in a meeting in Cologne:

"I also want to say that the Chancellor (General von Schleicher) got together with the trade unions on the choice of the new Minister of Labor."

This new Minister of Labor, suggested by the Socialist and Catholic union officials, headed the National Insurance Institute for years and is chiefly responsible for the huge reductions in unemployment relief during the past year.

The Socialist leaders proclaim their "undying opposition to Schleicher," but, behind the workers' backs they not only negotiate with him but even nominate his Cabinet ministers!

* * *

HUNGER MARCH IN SPAIN

GRANADA, Spain, Dec. 23 (by mail).—Hundreds of starving unemployed demonstrated in the streets here today in a hunger march to the city hall. A delegation conferred there with city officials and protested against the lack of public aid for those out of work.

Turned away with nothing but words, a group of workers smashed the windows of a food store and carried off all the merchandise inside. Two workers weer shot when the Civil Guard fired into the crowd.

* * *

JOBLESS DEMONSTRATE IN SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 17 (by mail).—More than 3,000 unemployed workers demonstrated in Goteborg yesterday under the leadership of the Communist Party of Sweden. They demanded that the Socialist City Council provide extra Christmas relief of 50 kronen per person, plus the distribution of clothing to the unemployed and their dependents.

* * *

BRITISH LABOR DEFENDS OIL TRUST

In the House of Commons, Colonel Wedgewood, prominent Labor member of Parliament, called upon the British Government "to take all the necessary steps for the protection of our (!) property in Persia."

After consistently voting for a bigger and better navy and air force, the British Labor Party is now acting as watchdog for the multi-millionaire Deterding and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, threatening the Persian government for daring to win back the oil fields stolen from it by corruption and bribery. Another contribution to the sincerity of Socialist protestations of hostility to imperialism!

* * *

COMMUNISTS WIN CITY ELECTION

COLOGNE, Germany, Dec. 19 (by mail).—In the municipal election in Alsdorf the Nazis suffered a severe defeat. They lost more than 45 per cent of their vote in the November 6 Reichstag elections. The Communists are the biggest single party in the City Council now, with 10 aldermen to the Socialists' 3, the Catholics' 7, the bourgeois groups' 3 and the Hitlerites' 1.

The local election in the little town of Ostritz, Saxony, resulted in a 25 per cent loss for the Nazis, compared with the November 6 vote, while the Communists' vote rose from 251 to 296.

* * *

ENFORCING ANTI-BRITISH BOYCOTT

CORK, Ireland, Dec. 13 (by mail).—The Cork warehouses of the British brewery firm of Bass, Ratcliffe and Cretton, Ltd., were raised by a number of men, some of whom were armed.

The employees were held up while over twenty barrels of beer were smashed and emptied around the premises. About $750 worth of beer was destroyed.

Two Irish revolutionaries, Donal O'Connor and T. Molloy, are at present serving sentences in Mountjoy Jail for an attack on the Dublin premises of this same firm.

It is part of the "Boycott British" League's program to prevent the sale of this imperialist firms beer in southern Ireland, as an answer to Britain's economic war of starvation against Ireland.

* * *

MILITARY ALLIANCE AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION

Certain details of the Belgrade conference of the chiefs of staff of the Little Entente armies have been disclosed in Prague. The conference approved the new mobilization plans of French imperialism. The keynote of the conference was a military alliance which France offers the nations of the Little Entente as a bloc, aimed against the Soviet Union and against Italy. This military Dual Alliance is intended as a substitute for the individual alliances between France and the various natons of the Little Entente existing at present.

France endeavored to draw Poland into this military alliance at the conference, but Czechoslovakia opposed this, fearing it would lose its dominant position in the Little Entente, so that France allegedly withdrew the proposal.

The details printed by the bourgeois press regarding the Little Entente military conference in Belgrade prove that influential circles in France and among the Little Entente are continuing to strengthen their military positions in spite of the conclusion of non-aggression pacts with the Soviet Union. The proletariat must not be lulled to sleep by pacific utterances of the imperialist powers.

Protest from Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 8. — Forty members of the Scottsboro Branch, I.L.D., in Evanston, Ill., adopted a resolution to Gov. Miller of Alabama demanding the immediate release of the jailed share-croppers and the wiping out of the lynch trials against the Scottsboro boys.

"Save My Billions"



That's what John D. Rockefeller, shown playing golf in Florida, really meant when he told us to "fight for democracy" in 1917. Something to remember in 1933 as new wars are being prepared.

HUNGER HEARINGS IN CAL. AND OHIO

Gov't Officials Won't Take Floor

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 8. — San Diego's hunger hearing was held in the Lincoln School Auditorium before an enthusiastic crowd of 350 workers.

The hearing was held in the form of a public trial. Jack Hardy of the W. E. S. L. acted as judge and Stanley Hancock of the I. L. D. acted as prosecutor. The mayor, the city council, the board of supervisors and the county welfare commission were the defendants and the audience acted as jury.

Won't Take Floor.

Prior to the hearing all city and county officials were notified to be present and several appeared although all declined to take the floor in their own defense.

Positive proof of hunger in San Diego was presented in the form of a number of local unemployed workers who took the stand and testified about their own miserable conditions. Testimony typical of the relief given here was made by a father of a family of 10. His relief amounts to $6.50 per week or an average of 3c a meal per person.

Call for Cash Relief.

Further resolutions were endorsed calling for cash relief instead of grocery scrip, for a sharp increase in the amount of relief given, for free milk, hot lunches and carfare for school children.

The state hunger march to Sacramento (Tuesday, Jan. 10) was endorsed and delegates elected. They left here January 3rd.

* * *

Hearing in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 8.—Over one hundred workers attended an open hearing held on 55th and St. Clair. Councilman Grossman and a member of senate from this district were invited to attend this meeting but did not show up. When Grossman ran for the office he promised the workers that there would be no hunger and evictions in his district if elected.

At this hearing, one of the women told of being evicted from her home with her furniture and seven children, thrown into the streets two days before Christmas. She also stated that if it had not been for the neighbors that were mobilized by the Unemployed Council she and her seven children would have had to spend Christmas in the streets. All furniture was put back into the house and she is still living at the same address.

A delegation was elected to go to the councilman's home to demand an explanation for not coming to this meeting, also demanding of him to send a telegram to Columbus so that the delegates who are presenting the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill will be given the floor in the state senate. This delegation will also demand that the councilman take action against evictions, forced labor and for an increase in relief in his district.

DETROIT PLANS ANTI-WAR MEETS

DETROIT, Jan. 8.—As emergency mobilization for a whole series of mass meetings to protest against the new onslaught by Japanese imperialism on the Chinese people and against the open war maneuvers and war preparations of the United States government, the District Committee of the Communist Party, District No. 7, is calling upon the workers, especially automobile workers, to organize and demonstrate against the developing imperialist wars and the menace of a new imperialist world war.

Action Meetings.

The Anti-War Meetings are being held in the following sections on Thursday, Friday and Saturday: Ferry Hall, Hamtramck, North Detroit, Downtown, Ford Section at Bayside, East Side Automobile Section, Martin Hall, Finnish Hall, Brewster Center (Negro section), and in the outlying sections, such as Pontiac, Flint, Grand Rapids, Jackson and Kalamazoo.

The District Committee further calls upon the Party members and sympathizers to build up the Liebknecht meetings, organized by the Young Communist League in the respective sections. At these meetings, organizational proposals and resolutions will be adopted against war and the new wage-cut in the Ford and other automobile plants, and to call upon the automobile workers to build the conference against wage-cuts and for relief, called by the Auto Workers' Union for Sunday, Jan. 22, at 2 p.m., at the Finnish Hall, 5969 14th St.

WORKER CORRESPONDENCE

MINERS LOOKING FOR FIGHTING LEADERSHIP

Pa. Miners Send Collective Letter to Miners of U.S.S.R.

Detailed Description of Conditions in the Fields and Union Betraying Officials

Assure Comrades of Soviet Union That They Understand the Necessity of Defending USSR

NOTE:—A group of miners in the Pennsylvania anthracite region replied to a letter from Soviet Miners in the Stalino District, U.S.S.R. The following is their letter in part:

LACKAWANNA COUNTY, Pa.—Mners here work on an average of 9 to 10 hours a day, and in some places more. They are forced to load 10 to 15 tons of coal, besides three to four cases of rock for nothing. For this slavery they only receive about $4. In most places they do not get paid for such work as loading and unloading timber, repairing tracks, and lots of extra work.

Mechanical loaders and shaker chutes are being introduced in most of the mines, which means throwing out thousands of miners on the streets to starve. Six men on mechanical loaders are forced to load from 30 to 50 cars a day, which means 60 to 100 tons of coal daily. The wages on the mechanical loaders are about $4 a day. Loading rock is being done for nothing, forcing the miners to speed up to the limit.

The above wages are regarded as very high and only very few companies pay such wages. In most of the collieries, the wages are about $17 per week for the same slavery.

Many miners are being killed, not only those that work for the company, but many who are digging holes on company dumps in order to get some coal for home fuel. Even for this the company thugs beat the unemployed miners and jail them just because it is private property. The workers suffer from hunger and cold while the warehouses and the giant coal producers stay and rot away idly.

In Lackawanna County alone, there are at least 40,000 miners out of work at present. These unemployed receive the equivalent of about $5 worth of food from relief a month for a whole family. Every attempt of the miners to organize is met with terror. Thousands of miners are without shoes and sufficient clothing, while the warehouses are filled with all kinds of goods.

At present the coal operators with the corrupt reformist union officials of the UMWA are getting ready to put over another 20 per cent to 30 per cent wage cut. Only the revolutionary organizations under the leadership of the Communist Party are carrying on a struggle for better conditions and against the bosses.

The miners are looking up to the Soviet Union as their Fatherland, as the only hope of the workers out of the present crisis. We are following closely the achievements of the Soviet workers in building Socialism.

The capitalist papers are peddling all kinds of lies about "forced labor" and terrible conditions of the Soviet workers. The miners are realising more and more, in spite of this propaganda, that the Soviet Union has and is continually raising the standard of living of its workers, while here more and more workers are thrown out of work.

Give our best comradely and revolutionary greetings to the miners of the Soviet Union. We pledge ourselves to carry on the struggle against the bosses of the U. S. A. and for the defense of the Soviet Union, against imperialist attacks on it.

(Signed by Four Miners).

U.M.W.A. PAY-CUT.

BONANZA, Ark.—I live in a mining field where the miners are back in the John L. Lewis Union. The miners went to sign up at the Company terms of a 25 per cent reduction. The average pay is about $2.00 per day. In many places the workers are on half time and the boss can discharge whomever he pleases at any time he sees fit. Yet it is glorious to be in a Union led by fakers. We miners sure love to be misled like this — but it will soon be different with many of those that are thinking.

PA. COAL BARONS BREAK CAMP IN SCOTTDALE MINE

Miner Calls for Fight Against Pay Cut and Shutdown

Frick Coal Co.—Here is a Christmas and New Year's present of Frick Co. to thousands of starving miners. Through its Scottdale office it has made an announcement of a new 15 per cent wage cut. Also that the buildings and tipples at Leisinger No. 3, Monarch and Juanita will be dismantled.

The official excuse for this cut and lay off is to cut down the heavy taxes the company claims it has to pay. The Frick mines are known to all miners as the worst hell holes in these parts. Robbing in weight is a specialty of Fricks.

Already the mass of miners are on the rocks. Working only one and two days a week. The miners are making small starvation pay, but the company is deducting for past relief, when they were not working, out of their pay.

Only united action by all the Frick miners against the Frick Co. wage-cut and starvation program will force the company to let up with this robbery and wage-cutting.

The National Miners Union is working to get all miners together to struggle against this wage cut.

—Frick Miner.

Miners Prepare to Get "New Deal" By Organized Efforts

GARRETT, Ky.—November 8, Election Day, Bill Addington and S. E. Lucas decided to lay off for the election. The next day or so they returned to work. Lo and behold, the boss says, "Get your tools and go home. When we need you we will send for you." They have never sent.

They finally landed on the 30-hour-per-week federal road aid job and cannot get even the 30 hours per week on account of lay-offs by the contractors. This is only an example of how things are going. Hundreds are being treated this way.

Us part time slaves are getting a "red" foothold and are working to launch a program along the lines of the demands of the Communist Party. Our chief demands are: Federal Unemployment Insurance paid by taxation from inheritance taxes and other incomes. Immediate reduction in farm and all poll and school taxes for workers and the poor of at least 50 per cent. Immediate relief for the jobless and poor farmers. World-wide cancellation of all debts. Immediate payment of soldiers bonus with interest, and cancellation of interest on those that have borrowed.

These demands may be somewhat revised, but not enough to alter the general idea behind each demand. Will report later with more complete data. We think the time is fully ripe here for anything. So, comrades we are getting ready for that "new deal"—made possible only by the combined forces of the common people in organized struggle.

—F.

Kentucky Miners Want Facts "Put Down Strong"

Defy Government Authorities to Prove That Conditions Are Not Even Worse

Company Store Prices Contrasted With Those Of Private Stores

WELCO, Ky.—The Wells-Elkhorn Coal Co. is one of many Eastern Kentucky coal companies, and what goes on here is a fair example of all the rest.

This article is written with the approval of the leading miners of Wells-Elkhorn No. 6 Mine. They said: "Put it down strong. This hell-hole is not going to last long. We defy the U. S. Senators, Congressmen, the federal government or any damned part thereof to prove that conditions among us slaves are not even worse."

In a dirty 38 or 40-inch seam of coal, full of "bone" on the bottom, slate on the top, the miners toil from before daylight till dark, separating and loading from 5 to 8 tons per day (according to the company's own weight sheets). The pay is 28 cents per ton. There is absolutely no pay for dead work or yardage, except in main headings shot to a depth of 8 to 10 inches. The miner pays for all expenses, according to the following table:

Company Store

Carbide, per lb.	$ .10
Lard, per lb.	.10
D. S. meat, cheapest, per lb.	12½
D. S. meat, best	.15
Oatmeal (14 oz.)	.10
Rice (12 oz.)	.10
Cream, 14 oz. cans	.10
Coffee, per lb.	.22
Overalls	1.25
Work shirts	.75
Mining lamps	1.00

Private Stores

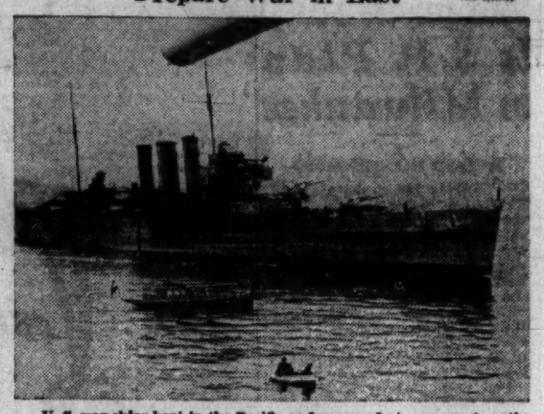
Private stores do not handle carbine, on account the miners are forced to trade at company store.

Pinto or white beans, per lb.	3—5c.
Lard, per lb.	6—7½c.
Bacon	7—10c.
Breakfast bacon	10c.
Oatmeal, 20 oz.	5c.
Rice, 16 oz.	5c.
Cream, 2 cans for	9c.
Coffee, same grade or better	15c.
Overalls, same grade	59c.
Work shirts, same grade	40c.
Mining lamps	50c.

And so on, on every article under the coal company domain.

Words cannot describe the "splitting" of meals among them, or the borrowing of each other's clothes. A mining pair of boots serves also for Sunday. Some miners have not owned a hat for two years, as one expressed it—it's the truth—take it or leave it. They are no so ignorant on political governments, either, thanks to certain propaganda.

Prepare War in East



U. S. war ships kept in the Pacific and prepared at a moments notice to start the attack on Japan for control over China loot or commence the invasion of the peaceful U. S. S. R.

BRITAIN FEARS IRISH STRUGGLE

Masses Use Election to Push Separation

DUBLIN, Jan. 8.—In spite of the fact that the election statement issued by President de Valera says nothing about the political status which his government would claim for Ireland in the event of his program being endorsed by the electorate, the British press is expressing great laarm over the situation.

The Cosgrave party is given open support by the British press and his promise to resume amicable relations with Britain "in three days" if he regreat alarm over the situation.

British Imperialists Alarmed.

What the imperialist spokesmen are afraid of is the effect upon the Irish masses, always the backbone of the independence struggle, of deValera's anti-British agitation. They have no fear of the de Valera program as such, having long ago decided that while it causes them temporary embarrassment from time to time, as in the case of the withholding of the land annuities, the popular side as shown by the present boycott of British goods, carries with it a real danger.

Unity And Complete Separation.

This is especially true at present because of the increasing influence of the Irish Workers Groups and the coming formation of the Communist Party of Ireland.

The Irish masses are driving more and more rapidly toward a movement for complete separation from Great Britain. This involves the position of the North of Ireland (Ulster) as well, where there is, contrary to the prevailing opinion outside Ireland, a strong independence movement and much support for the slogan of an Irish Workers and Farmers Republic —the program of the Irish Workers Groups.

The Chief Fear.

But the main cause of alarm in imperialist circles is the threatened loss of Ireland as a naval and air base in the case of Britain at war, and the possibility of it becoming a base for a power hostile to British imperialist interests.

Whatever the public issues in the coming election these are the basic factors involved and there is, in spite of the Cosgrave betrayals and the de Valera demagogy, little comfort for the British ruling class in the situation.

Out of the struggle for power between the parties of the Irish capitalists and middle class is developing a clear cut line of revolutionary struggle of the impoverished workers and farmers, directed both against the Irish exploiters and their British imperialist masters.

STEEL TRUSTS PLAN PAY CUT

Only Strike Action Can Defeat It

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

the shorter work week in connection with wages and working conditions.

S. M. W. I. U. Calls Workers to Action.

The Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union; affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League whose national secretary is William Z. Foster, early foresaw and issued a call to action against the coming wage cut. It is the only organization in the steel industry which the steel trust fears. It is the only organization which has to its credit the defeat of a wage cut. In the Warren strike of last fall against the Republic Steel Company it succeeded in forcing the company to withdraw a 7 per cent wage cut.

Predicted Cut Last November.

The November issue of the **Steel and Metal Worker** stated, in the course of a call for **the formation of mill committees, unity of the employed and unemployed** and other preparations for resistance to wage cuts:

"The steel bosses are preparing 'public opinion' and maneuvering to put over another general wage cut in the steel industry. Recent events in the financial circles of Wall Street prove this.

"Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the billionaire board of directors of the U. S. Steel Corporation (and right hand man of J. P. Morgan, unofficial president of the U.S.A.) recently met with the heads of nine leading railroads and agreed to slash the prices of steel rails from $43 to $40 a ton.

"This action of the U. S. Steel automatically sets the price of steel products for the entire industry .... The second event in Wall Street was the payment of the regular quarterly dividend of U. S. Steel stock to its millionaire holders to the tune of over $6,000,000.

Workers to Pay.

"Who is going to pay for the millions of dollars difference caused by the reduction of steel prices and for the 'loss' incurred by the payment of the quarterly dividend to the stock holders? The stock-holders are not going to pay, otherwise they would not have received their dividend this quarter.

"Somebody has to pay—and the U. S. Steel has decided that the workers shall be the victims. It is now six months past since the last wage-cut, and basing ourselves on the abovementioned events in Wall Street, **we must prepare ourselves for a new general attack by the Steel Trust within the next few months . . .** the wage cut will probably be general (national) with indications that it will occur during the period of December January."

BENJAMIN SHOWS UP 'RELIEF' BILL

Demands $1,200,000,000 Winter Aid in Capital

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

workers' representatives were scheduled to appear, and remained until Benjamin concluded. These workers were able to see the strong contrast between the attitude of the capitalist social service and welfare representatives and that of the militant unemployed.

Fake Ohio Bill.

I. M. Rubinow spoke for the Ohio Unemployment Insurance Commission for an hour on the miserable relief which the organization he is associated with, doled out to the unemployed, admitting that this relief was about 1 per cent of what the workers were getting in wages. He concluded by urging the adoption of the State Insurance Plan, to which the workers will be forced to contribute 1 per cent of their wages. This plan, he argued, if it had been adopted in 1922, would now make it possible for workers to get back 10 per cent of their wages in insurance. But he was in favor of increasing the contribution of the workers to 2 per cent and the contribution of employers to 2 per cent.

Another Speaker, Edith Abbott, described the misery of children in Chicago and the schemes for cutting relief by means of issuing rations from a commissary instead of cash, tricks used in order to avoid paying rent for the jobless. But she emphasized not the suffering which results from unemployment, but rather the fact that landlords were not getting a square deal.

Cites Wholesale Misery.

Benjamin referred to the appalling conditions described by those who preceded him, pointing out that these descriptions had become the means for those who share the responsibility to relieve themselves of that responsibility. The fact to which these people so smugly confessed should properly be brought out in the form of an indictment of their murderous hunger program before workers' courts and workers' prosecutors. He cited numerous cases of death from starvation, eviction, terror, forced labor and other abuses suffered by the workers in all parts of the country and reported by Worker Correspondents in the Daily Worker, Liberator and other workers press. He then exposed the various relief schemes that have been sponsored by demagogy since the Hunger March of 1931. He told of the American Legion and the A. F. of L. job finding campaign of the Block-aid scheme of Morgan and Thomas and Swope, Groves, Ohio, Roosevelt, six Governors and other fake unemployment insurance and relief schemes. In dealing with the plans sponsored by General Glassford he said that this intends to imprison homelesss youth in convict camps where they will be militarized in preparation for the imperialist war which is now being planned.

$12.05 a Year "Relief"

He then proceeded to expose the LaFollette-Costigan bill itself. While thse two progressive agents of capitalism squirmed in their seats he said that their bill would provide at most $12.05 a year for the 16 million jobless. From newspaper clippings he displayed headlines that announced that this bill was sure to pass and then showed that these stories as well as the bill were published for the purpose of deceiving the masses to make them feel that it is not necessary for them to unite in militant struggle as the only means of securing relief.

He concluded with the demand of the unemployed for appropriation of $1,200,000,000 to provide winter relief of $50 plus $10 as a supplement to local relief, for immediate enactment of the workers Unemployment Insurance bill, payment of the veterans bonus, stopping of million dollar subsidies to bankers and trusts and against the sales tax and the new measures of Roosevelt for increasing the tax on small incomes. These relief measures he stated, Congress has no intention of passing. We by our organized struggle will, however, safeguard our right to live by eventually forcing Congress to grant these demands in spite of opposition.

Shall the Alteration Painters Union Affiliate With TUUL?

By M. KUSHINSKY, Secretary, Alteration Painters Union.
(Discussion Article.)

At the second semi-annual General Membership meeting of the Alteration Painters Union held December 18 the question of affiliation of our Union to the T.U.U.L. was broadly discussed by a large number of workers present.

The question was put on the order of business of that meeting by the leadership of our Union because we knew that there was a sentiment ripening in the minds of our membership for affiliation.

Not ANew Question.

The question of affiliation of our Union to the T.U.U.L. is by no means new in the ranks of the Union. The fact of the matter is that when, about 18 months ago, the question of launching of the union officially came up, the question of affiliation was taken up also.

At that time we were not ready to start a discussion in the Organization Committee of this problem. Our Union came into existence as a result of a broad demand on the part of a large number of Painters who were ready and willing to begin building an organization for struggle against wage cuts and for better conditions of work.

Our Union was born and developed in struggle and has gained in strength and influence because the workers saw that it is the Union they were looking for, for many years.

Other Leadership Failed.

We know that one of the reasons that we have not yet succeeded in drawing in larger numbers of workers into our Union is, that the painters of New York have seen many attempts made within the last 20 years to organize the Alteration Trade and that the leaders of these attempts have never fulfilled heir promises to the painters.

In most cases the Painters were badly disappointed by elements that got themselves into the leadership of these unions and groups who were only playing into the hands of the corrupted and discredited leaders of the Brotherhood.

As a result of these disappointments the masses of Painters are still looking with a considerable amount of distrust at the attempt made by our Organization to build a mass Alteration Painters Union.

"Watchful Waiting."

There are many thousands of Painters who are now convinced that our Union is the proper weapon for struggle and that it is the Union that they will sooner or later join. They are convinced that our Union has the correct policy and tactics but are adopting the attitude of "watchfully awaiting.'

T.U.U.L. Popular.

The popularity of hte T.U.U.L. and the trust and confidence the workers are placing in the T.U.U.L. cannot be doubted. The Painters of this city are hesitant to join an Independent Union having learned through experience that in every case in the past such a Union in the Painting trade has been misused by the Brotherhood misleaders to the detriment of the workers.

The workers see and realize that our Union is different and that our policies of militant struggle against the attacks of the bosses are very much in line with the tactics and policies of the other class struggle Unions that are affiliated to the T.U.U.L.

Question Must Be Met.

The question therefore arises in the minds of many painters as to the advantages that would be gained by our Union if we affiliate to the T.U.U.L.

It is the opinion of the writer of this article that the present situation of the Alteration Painers Union and the problem of building a mass Union as well as the problem of drawing into our Organization the many militant workers whom we have not yet reached largely depends upon whether we affiliate to the T.U.U.L. or remain indefinitely an independent union.

Encourage Discussion.

We must open a broad discussion in our Locals and in the press on this question. It should be the object of the leadership of our Union to encourage this discussion so that as many rank and file workers as possible express their opinion.

The field for our Union is wide open. Thousands of Painters in New York are closely watching our activity and our progress, and if affiliation to the T.U.U.L. will in any way help in bringing masses of painters quicker into the Union we must not delay this question much longer.

3 GOV'TS RUSH TROOPS TO FRONT

Bolivia Training New Reserves

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

zon, thus indicating a sudden withdrawal of the Brazilian government from the U. S. bloc of puppet states. Such a withdrawal by the Brazilian government would be a victory for the British imperialist rivals of Wall Street. The two undeclared wars in South America reflect the fierce struggle for markets between these two imperialist rivals. The Colombian warships held up by Brazil include the former U. S. freighter "Bridgetown" and several other vessels purchased in this country since the opening of hostilities.

Call for Conscripting Women.

Conscription of women for the "non-combative" branches of the military service is being advocated by Brazilian militarists under the usual imperialist pretext of "national emergency."

In addition to the Colombian forces on the Amazon, Colombia has also dispatched 3,000 soldiers overland from Bogota to Caucaya on the Putumayo River. These forces include a number of fighting planes. Peru has 3,000 men, three gunboats, four river launches and seven airplanes at Iquitos or along the Amazon River.

Chaco Battle Rages.

Bolivian artillery yesterday defeated an attack by several squadrons of Paraguayan cavalry in the undeclared Gran Chaco war. The Bolivian government has mobilized and is training thousands of reservists of the classes of 1923 to 1929 for active military service. This war which likewise reflects the clash of U. S.-British imperialist interests, as well as the desperation of the native bourgeoisie in seeking a capitalist "way out" of the crisis, is threatening to involve Argentina.

GRANITE CUTTERS EXPOSE PAY CUTS

By A. R.

About the middle of November a meeting of a committee from the Concord, N. H. Branch of the International Association of Granite Cutters with Squibb, the president of the union, and the Concord Granite Manufacturers, took place. Its purpose was to settle a dispute about re-employing two men who had been fired from a Concord shop.

Discover Wage Cut.

After an agreement had been reached putting the men back to work, Swenson, one of the largest granite manufacturers in the country, asked Squibb if it was true that a branch of the union in Rockville, Minn., was working for seven dollars a day. The constitution of the association (the A. F. of L. Granite Workers' Union) calls for a minimum wage of $1 an hour ($8 a day). Squibb at that time said that he did no know, but that Clark, the Rockville manufacturer, was "one of his friends!"

One of the militant workers who was on the committee brought the Rockville wage-cut to the attention of the Concord Branch, who elected a committee to investigate the wage-cut of the Rockville Branch.

More Wage Cuts Uncovered.

The Concord Committee went to Quincy, Mass., where, due to a recent amendment to their constitution, the Executive Council is concentrated (geographically). The Executive Council is handpicked by Squibb. There they compelled Squibb to call a special meeting, at which the Concord Committee discovered that two other branches, one in Warsaw, Michigan, and one in the South, were working below the minimum wage scale.

It is a clear case of the violation of their constitution. Squibb accepted dues from these branches, who should be expelled according to the Granite Union's constitution; or **Squibb should have sent organizers to lead a strike to win the minimum wage scale.** When asked why he sold out to the employers instead of sending organizers, he replied that out "there" the workers are "natural scabs."

The employers in the Granite industry are preparing to go "open shop." In this, they have been aided by Squibb (a typical labor faker) and the A. F. of L. bureaucracy.

Action Called For.

The crisis must be met by the energetic action of the rank and file. Elect a committee of action in your branch, get in touch with **"Committees of Action," Box 23, Essex Station, Boston, Mass.**

Our immediate goal is the impeachment and expulsion of Squibb for his open violation of the Association's Constitution, for his "friendly" and money relations with the employers. Our slogans are: **Answer lockouts with strikes! Maintain our wage scale! Organize all the granite workers under a militant leadership, elected by the rank and file.**

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Unite for Struggle on Imperialist War!

THE COMMUNIST PARTY, through its central organ, the Daily Worker, and in all its agitation and propaganda directed against imperialist war, has warned the American working class of the conflagration being prepared by the Wall Street government in its drive for conquest in South America against Great Britain, its main rival, and for the complete subjugation of the workers and peasants to its domination.

The news today, even with the twists and distortions given it by the press agencies in the service of Wall Street, shows that the toiling masses of the **entire** continent of South America and of the whole Carribbean area, that special field of American imperialism, are menaced by the threat of war to decide the question of hegemony between the rulers, Britain and the United States.

The American working class has now to speak and act decisively against the wars now in progress in South America which are being extended rapidly. It must come to the assistance of the Communist Parties in South America, the only leaders of the struggle of the masses against the puppet governments of American and British imperialism, and to the aid of the workers and peasants, who are being forced by tens of thousands—men, women and children—into the imperialist war machines.

Dispatches today report that not only are Colombia (in the sphere of Wall Street domination) and Peru massing new military forces at Leticia, 2000 miles up the Amazon from the port of Para, but Brazil is also carrying out a troop concentration there.

General Monteiro, the military representative on the Brazilian government's Constitutional Commission, has just proposed a measure authorizing the conscription of women,as well as conscription of all men up to 60 years of age.

Bolivia has called up all classes of the military reserves of the 1923-29 groups. Practically the entire toiling population of Paraguay has been militarized. In the Bolivian-Paraguayan war for the oil-bearing Chaco region (actually British-American conflict) Argentina is carrying through a sweeping military re-organization in preparation for entering the conflict openly. The Mexican government has just ordered the building of sixten new naval units—financed by Wall Street as an extension of its naval forces.

Imperialist war, therefore, already involves the workers and peasants of six South American countries. The difference between the wars in South America and the war against the Chinese people in the Far East, so far as imperialist tactics are concerned, is that Japanese imperialism attacks openly with its own forces, while Yankee and British have so far been able to utilize their puppet governments for the mobilization of workers and peasants to carry out the imperialist wars.

The real character of these wars must be far more clearly and widely exposed to the workers and toiling farmers of the United States. They are the beginning, just as is the Japanese attack in the Far East, supported by the other imperialist powers, of a new imperialist world war, directed against the working class and colonial peoples, against the rising revolutionary struggles, against the Soviet Union, and for the re-division of the world among new groupings of imperialist rulers.

The cost of these bloody adventures, according to the plans of Wall Street, is to be paid by the masses in lives and still deeper mass misery.

This is the terrible import of the South American wars.

They are wars that the American working class, in close fighting unity with the South American masses, led by the Communist parties, can STOP! Support the South American Anti-War Congress, to be held in February! Organize mass meetings and protest meetings! Bring the question of the struggle against imperialist war into the shops and factories, into the mines and on to the waterfronts!

Stop the shipment of war munitions! Support the Anti-Imperialist League!

Support the Communist Party program of action against imperialist war—join the Communist Party—strengthen the ranks of the revolutionary party of the working class which leads the mass fight against imperialist war!

New York's Finest

POLICE COMMISSIONER MULROONEY, head of the Tammany police, announces that Policeman George Kurtzke has been "exonerated". In plain words it means that Mulrooney officially approves of the bestial action of the copper who shot 16-year old Joseph Buda and then when the boy, crying with pain, tried to rise, punched him in the face. The boy, with a companion, had purchased a pile of junk listed as a "used car", the motor stalled and they were pushing it toward the Buda boy's home when the policeman, carrying out Mulrooney's order "shoot first and question afterward" opened fire upon them.

It is further characteristic of the bulldozing policy of the cops that when a resident of the neighborhood, aroused by the shot and the pitiful cries of the wounded boy being beaten by the policeman, opened his own door to see what was happening, was curtly told to get back or he, too, would be shot.

THIS is not an isolated case. It is the policy of the Tammany police commissioner, the policy of a gang of political grafters and corruptionists whose uniformed and plain-clothes thugs, continually beat, club and shoot down in the streets men, women and children of the working class. It is these same thugs and gangsters who regularly frame-up and send to jail unarmed workers and working class leaders on the charge of "assaulting the police", while armed gangs of the criminal underworld protected by Tammany operate all over the metropolitan district. It is this social scum in all parts of the country that always works hand in hand with the imperialist ruling class against the working class. It was this crew of armed hoodlums called "New York's Finest" that only the other night beat and clubbed men, women and children asking for bread in front of the New York mansion of President-elect Roosevelt, while he was conferring with democratic political leaders on how to carry out on a larger scale the Wall Street-Hoover hunger and war program which is also the Wall Street-Roosevelt program.

Such acts by the minions of capitalism contribute to the growing mass contempt for and mass determination to fight against the whole bureaucratic machine of capitalist government as the instrument of oppression in the hands of the parasitic capitalist class against the toiling masses.

Follow Up Fairview Strike Victory With Organization

By SIDNEY SHEINBAUM

NEW YORK.—The Fairview Laundry strike was an outstanding example of the willingness of young workers to fight for better conditions. The workers were called out to force the boss to take back a girl that he had fired, and to improve conditions generally. The strike started early in December and lasted two and a half weeks.

All the inside workers, 40 per cent of whom were young workers, came out, a total of 60, including the drivers, who joined them a few days later. Being a member of the Y. C. L., I was called out to picket. What a picket line! First we had ten on the line, then the cop said we could only have six, then only four. But we always had more. In the mornings and near closing time, we had a long line of thirty stretching from one end of the laundry to the other. Negro and white, young and old, drivers and inside workers; a fighting, singing mass of workers.

When a man sent by a scab agency tried to enter the laundry, two of the girls would rush over to him, each one taking hold of one of his arms. With one of the strikers on each side of him, he was taken for a little walk, during which time they explained to him what was going on. During closing time, a scab tried to provoke me into a fight, so that the picket line would be broken, and the scabs would be able to go home unmolested. But this did not work. The workers and the children in the neighborhood showed their support in many ways. All the bundles stopped coming in. The solidarity of the Negro and white, as well as the different crafts, lifted the strike to a higher plane and guaranteed the victory.

What can we learn from this strike?

1. Young workers will fight for better conditions.
2. Strikes can be won during the crisis.
3. The Y. C. L. should work with the union.
4. The Negro workers, especially the youth, proved very militant.

What were some of the shortcomings?

1. Few Y. C. L. members were drawn into the struggle.
2. No check-up on the comrades assigned to picket.
3. No shop fraction meeting was called.
4. Neglected a fine chance to organize a "Help the Strike Children's Club."

Now that the strike is won, the section committee of the Y. C. L. must take immediate steps to organize a shop nucleus there. This strike is a good beginning. Let us go forward. Let's make the slogan "Every Shop a Fortress of the Workers" a reality. Build the Laundry Workers Industrial Union.

Wages in Scrip Is S. P. Plan in Milwaukee

I.

By FRED BASSETT-BLAIR

BEFORE the last elections, Daniel W. Hoan, mayor for 16 years on the Socialist Party ticket, was heralded throughout the country as one pilot who guided his ship of state—the Milwaukee city government—through the stormy seas of the crisis to a safe harbor. "Milwaukee is solvent," said Dan Hoan, "because of the influence of the Socialist Party, and the application of its policies of municipal Socialism, in city government."

But now there is a different story. The city budget for 1933 is being made up. The mayor of the "miracle city" is finding it hard to get any more cash out of the workers and small property holders. He is proposing a method of meeting the city's obligations, "including wages," 75% in cash and 25% in scrip. Is this municipal Socialism, Mr. Hoan?

* * *

THE Milwaukee Sentinel, organ of Paul Block and Hearst, comments sardonically in its Dec. 27 issue: "Only a year ago, the city was being touted all over the country as having huge cash surpluses, and being, as a result of careful **socialistic management** (our emphasis) in the most enviable situation of any large community in the country. Now Milwaukee apparently is to issue scrip like some other cities, and is proceeding to this extremity in advance of many large cities whose condition was somewhat individually compared with ours just before the municipal elections."

MANY PROPOSALS

The scrip proposal of the mayor was followed by many others, introduced both by Socialists and non-partisans (Rep. or Dem.) One ambitious proposal sponsored by aldermen Thompson and Brown (non-partisan) proposes to put all employees in the city—both public and private—on scrip with the 30-hour week and various wage-cuts.

The Socialist aldermen only differed with the non-partisans as to whether scrip should be immediately adopted or be sent to a committee for further investigation. There was some doubt in their minds as to whether it would be legal to deduct 10 per cent from the city employees' wages for "unemployment relief" (this was another "municipal Socialist" measure!) when the employees were paid in script.

The city's financial difficulties were bared by the debate on this question. Soref (non-partisan) was for immediate adoption of a scheme similar to Hoan's, because "we must conserve our cash assets. If we pay part in scrip and part in cash, the tax-payers will have more faith in us than if we pay all cash now and all scrip later. **We shall have payless pay-days soon.**"

COMMUNIST PARTY ALONE OPPOSES SCRIP

Alderman Dietz, the Socialist floor-leader (Socialists are in the majority in the Council with the help of two non-partisan) said: "We must conserve our assets. The longer the depression lasts the more we shall need them. But we must review the plans for scrip—it may do more harm than good—if we are hasty."

* * *

THERE was no opposition to the scrip schemes from the Socialist leaders. The first and only opposition came in a communication addressed to the Council by the Communist Party. In its communication, the Communist Party protested emphatically against the adoption of any form of scrip payment. It pointed out the struggles of the American workers against scrip, and that wherever it had been in use, it was used to cheat the workers.

The Communist Party pointed out that scrip will mean the following for the workers:

1. A reduction in wages for city employees, and employees of privately owned and operated industry.
2. An increase in the cost of living, through the inflation which the issuance of scrip money entails.

WOULD MEAN STARVATION

3. The adoption of a form of the Teagle "share the work" system. This means in essence starvation for all workers. It reduces the wages of those still employed to below-subsistence levels; it puts the unemployed to work at such wages, and thereby cuts them off the relief list, and forces them to live on less than even the miserable relief allotments they now receive.
4. The spread of forced labor (another example of Milwaukee "municipal Socialism") to include all workers, those at present employed, as well as those on the relief list.
5. Along with these huge profits will be gained by speculators in the scrip money, at the expense of the workers and small property holders.
6. The scrip proposals cannot be separated from the proposals of Comptroller Koteckl to take over millions of dollars worth of tax-delinquent properties of small holders. They cannot be separated from the proposals for the 1933 budget which are intended to raise the money for government costs from the workers and small property holders generally.

(To Be Continued)

LONG JAIL TERMS

HELSINGFORS.—Last week the Lappo courts in Finland imposed hard labor sentences totalling 35 years against revolutionary workers. Six of these workers were charged with having distributed Communist literature. Since January 1, 1933, 300 revolutionary workers, both men and women, have been sentenced to a total of over 800 years hard labor.

"WORKERS—GO THIS WAY!" —By Burck



PRISON LABOR IN U. S. A.

Huge Fortunes Made Thru Exploitation of Jail Victims

By W. C. McCUISTON.

MOST of the penitentiaries, workhouses, reformatories, prison farms, etc., in the U. S. manufacture for the open market various products that compete with so-called free labor. Outstanding examples are the San Quentin jut products, cotton seed and farm products from the Texas prison farms, coal from Kansas, Alabama and other penitentiary mines, furniture from Michigan and Maryland, clothing and textile from northern penal institutions and construction and leather from many others.

The most vicious form of prison labor in the U. S. is "Contract Labor" which, despite published statistics, to the contrary, continues to thrive in many cities and states, and particularly in the smaller penal institutions such as city and state reformatories and workhouses.

FORTUNES ACQUIRED THROUGH PRISON LABOR

This system of contract prison labor has built huge industries and fortunes, the largest perhaps being the W. T. Eldridge holdings in Sugarland, Texas, accumulated directly from cheap contract prison labor. The Eldridge holdings include large mills, farms, townsites, and formerly the San Antonio Uvalde and Gulf Railway. The railroad was recently sold for a huge sum to the Missouri Pacific system.

The Eldridge holdings are in the heart of the Texas prison farm belt. Official contract prison labor has been abolished in Texas, but it is significant to note that the Eldridge interests still employ thousands of paroled convicts at a starvation wage. These supposedly paroled workers are still living a convict life with the prison guards replaced by slave-driving foremen and overseers. The slightest infraction of the company's rules is adjudged a violation of parole and the worker is returned to prison. This explains the large number of paroles and pardons issued while "Ma" Ferguson was Governor of Texas. We can look for many more of these parole slaves in the near future, as "Ma" Ferguson has been elected governor once more.

The contract labor system in the Baltimore, Md., city jail is typical of the viciously corrupt penal system in this country. Inside the walls of the city jail is a privately owned factory known to the public and advertised as "The Gatch Brush and Wire Goods Company". The address of this factory is 801 Buren St. This is also the address of the Baltimore city jail.

This factory employs several hundred workers. With the exception of the company officials, a stenographer, bookkeeper, shipping clerk and five shop foremen, they are all prisoners, serving from two to twelve months on misdemeanor charges.

* * *

DESPITE the general slump in the world industry this factory does a capacity business. As a philanthropic gesture the prisoner-workers are given a merchandise check for fifty cents weekly. Late in October, this year, over half of them were cut to 25 cents a week.

Specially skilled workers are put on piece work. By slaving at top speed nine hours a day they are able to make between five and eight dollars a month. This money, however, must be spent in the company store, where prices follow the regular company store scale, about double the outside prices.

The Gatch Brush and Wire Goods Company manufactures every type of wire products from potato mashers to elaborate display stands, trash burners and giant rubbish containers. They manufacture a complete line of paint brushes and over two dozen varities of fly swatters. These range from the humble wire swatter to the elaborate, modernistic cellophane swatter. Their trade covers a range greater than any competing company, and their most famous products (rat and mouse traps) are exported to all parts of the world.

Products are manufactured to company specifications and bear the copyright names of the companies ordering from the Gatch Brush and Wire Goods Company. The Jacobs Brothers Co., located on Washington Street, Brooklyn, and Greenwich Street, New York City, buys specially made products from Gatch, and distributes them as manufactured by themselves. Actually they maintain warehouses and salesrooms only, and do no manufacturing.

Every Kresge, Kress, Woolworth, Montgomery-Ward, Sears & Roebuck, and Butler Brothers store in the United States has on sale and display articles manufactured by the Gatch Brush and Wire Goods Company. These and many other large corporations have contracts with the Gatch company, knowing that they are buying forced labor prison made products. The company also sells to hundreds of smaller merchants, manufacturers and jobbers, who do not know that they are buying prison-made articles.

No cases, cartoons or articles, including those exported, are marked as made by prison labor. No reference is made in any of the company's correspondence to prison labor or the location of the factory. These facts are concealed from the public.

VILE CONDITIONS IN BALTIMORE JAIL.

The Baltimore city jail, built years ago to hold 600 prisoners, was overcrowded with 950 in October, 1932. It is known as the dirtiest, lousiest and worst feeding jail in the U. S. Blankets, beds and the canvas pads the prisoners sleep on are infested with all kinds of vermin. They are never aired and seldom cleaned. Health is given no thought by the officials. "A few C. C. pills" is the invariable prescription for every ailment. The guards are drunken bullies and the warden, Harry G. Martin, is a democratic ward heeler. The warden's job is his reward for political work, of course.

The prisoners are jim-crowed everywhere except in the factory. There black and white must produce alike for the company's profits. Prisoners are allowed one bath each week and are given one ragged pair of denin pants and one ragged shirt to wear each week. These articles are manufactured in the state penitentiary, which adjoins the jail.

* * *

PRISONERS are allowed to write one censored letter a week and can have one visitor every other week. Prisoners must furnish their own soap and towels. Purchases can be made at higher prices than those outside from the store concessionaire, who only pays $500 yearly for the privilege. The Gatch company supposedly pays the city forty cents a day for each man doing over 90 days. For the others they pay nothing.

To those boss propagandists who raise a hue and cry about "forced labor" in the Soviet Union it might be suggested that the Department of the Interior can find ample room for investigation in the exports of the Gatch Brush and Wire Goods Company and other firms.

'Every Factory Our Fortress'

Establish Intimate and Permanent Contacts With the Workers in the Shops

The 12th Plenum Resolutions of the Communist International emphasize that the main link in winning the American working class for decisive class battles, is the development of struggles around the elementary needs of the workers. The Shop Conferences held in New York and Chicago on Dec. 31, 1931, and Jan. 1, 1932, dealing with the experiences of our Party in conducting shop work, should be utilized by every member of the Party, every member in the trade unions, to improve the contents and methods of our work in the factories. We urge all comrades to send in articles on the basis of their own experiences, as well as questions on problems which confront them (which will be answered in this column), and thus further develop this interchange of experiences in this, our most important, task. These articles should be read in connection with a thorough study of the 12th Plenum Resolution on "Lessons of Economic Struggles" and editorial and articles on the 12th Plenum in the January Communist.

* * *

Editorial Note:—This experience shows in the most decisive manner that an individual comrade can conduct effective work in the shop. Here, a comrade, by close contact with the workers, speaking to them, raising their immediate grievances, was able to win the confidence of native-born and Negro workers, organize them for struggle and build the union and Party in the shop. Is not this experience convincing proof that every comrade of our Party working in a shop can also build shop organization, providing he has the correct approach? A further lesson brought out in this experience is that language is not a barrier to winning American elements for organization.

* * *

SEVENTEEN months ago I came into the Party; I was an unemployed worker. Since then I have carried out some work outside, but recently I succeeded in getting a job in a factory after about 14 months' unemployment. I got a job in a fur factory. In this factory there were 130 workers, 30 of them organized by the left wing Industrial Union. For seventeen years this shop had been unorganized. Another comrade was working in the shop for six months. His department had only seven workers. He told me when I came into the shop that almost all of his department was organized by him. All agreed to stick together when the time comes for future struggle.

"THEY'RE ALL DUMBELLS"

When I went into the factory the boss paid me 35 cents an hour. A young worker came to me and asked me: "How much does he pay you?" I told him. He said: "I work here three years and I get 17 cents." I said: "I was going to ask for a raise." I asked him: "Are you going to do that, too?" He said: "I went three months ago, but the boss ignored me." I told him: "If you had not told me that, maybe I would go. But since you told me I won't." He said: "What are you going to do?" I said: "I am going only when you and I and everyone goes." He said: "You can do nothing because everyone are dumbells." I said: "I don't think so." I then said: "Who do you think is the worst man here?" and he pointed out one man named M———. I said. "I am going to prove that this man will say the same thing about you as you say about him."

I went to this man and he wouldn't talk very much. Then I began to tell this worker that I felt tired. He didn't answer. I asked him: "Do you feel tired?" He said: "Well, what are you going to do?" I said: "No one says anything here." And he said: "No, everyone is a bunch of damn fools." I said: "Did you hear that?" It happens that this man gets only 20 cents an hour. He said: "How much do you get?" I said I got 35 cents. He replied: "Yes, I know, but I got a big family; if I say anything they will kick me out. I said: "What about you and me and him and the girls and the others getting together and talking about it?"

WE GET ANOTHER WORKER

Another worker was hired the day after myself and he got 20 cents an hour. By Saturday he had worked more hours than myself and he got less money. He said: "I don't come to this job any more." I took me about two hours to convince the worker that he should go back to the shop. I said I got two more workers, and you and I make four. The boss fooled you and so we are going to fool him. "In that case I will come back to the shop," he said.

I started to work very hard, especially when the boss came. The worker said: "You talk too much, and now you work more than anyone." I said: "Tomorrow I will tell you why I work so hard." Later I talked to the boss. I told him I have a friend, his wife is very sick and he has a big family and he is not working. And the boss said if he is like you, then he can come in.

So I said to the workers: "We got another worker with us." Then I got still another. His father, a foreman, went to the hospital. He was replaced by someone else. This boy doesn't like the foreman because his father cannot go back on the job. I speak to him. He said: "If you think we can do something I stick with you."

So we got together about eleven workers. I immediately sent to the Party headquarters and first to the section organizer. The section organizer gave me instructions which I carried around in the shop.

A STRIKE IS CALLED

The day came when the boss tried to do some trick among the organized workers. The union called a strike. "If you want," I to ld him, "I will pull the department in the morning. I didn't sleep all night. I thought: I have ten workers, but there are nine more there. Maybe the others don't want to come out. I went into the shop in the morning. I said to the workers: The union backs us up, what about it? The workers agreed. We went to the other nine workers. We told them: "We are on strike, you should stop. The workers agreed.

So we went on strike. The other comrade came along, all alone. I told him: "Now, I come out, with my department."

And we started. After two days we got the whole shop out on strike. The first thing, I got the Daily Workers and gave them around. We had there Negro and white workers. We picked the best ones and put them on the leadership, like one American fellow, who is a Party member now, chairman of the shop. We elected him chairman of the Strike Committee, and another Negro comrade, too, and in this way we succeeded in having now in that shop a nucleus composed of 16 workers; 9 Party members and 7 Y. C. L. members. There are six Americans, four Negroes and two white American workers.

FROM THE BLACK BELT

By MYRA PAGE.

These sketches of the life and struggle of Negro and white workers in the South are taken from "Gathering Storm", by Myra Page, just published by International Publishers.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

* * *

VII.

AFTERMATH——

WHILE Charlie and Myrtle clung to her ample sides, Ma Morgan sat rocking back and forth staring ahead at some fearful spectre. Miss Lancey, Aunt Polly and the Hughes women crouched nearby. The oil lamp sputtered and flared, casting weird shadows on the wall. Ma Morgan loomed like some grotesque giant, making mysterious passes in the air. Once in awhile some one broke the heavy silence to advance another reason why Martha might be late—any reason but the one at which Ma Morgan stared so hopelessly.

One by one the reasons were exhausted. The muffled sobs of the children grew louder, songs of weeping and praying broke loose in the shack.

Uncle Ben and Earl Perkins were the ones who several hours later stumbled over Martha's body. One swing of their lanterns over the swollen face and mutilated form, and Uncle Ben dropped beside the dead girl. His body writhed, his hands clutched and tore at the mossy earth. The others, roused by Earl's hoarse cry, came running.

Jim, for a moment not realizing that Martha was dead, gathered her in his arms, pleading, "Marthy—sweetheart—here's your Jim, come to take you home . . Marthy, can't you hear me?" The men turned away, muffling their sobs. Roused, Jim reached for one of the lanterns propped against a tree trunk. As he raised it in the air, the shadows about him lifted. Throwing it from him in horror he turned to his feet, his rigid arms holding the girl's body high above their heads.

"Whar's the white beasts that done this? Whar is they?"

"The bastards—the cowards—whar is they?"

Uncle Ben crawled to his knees. "Jim . . . Jim . . . what they done to our lil gal." His voice broke, he slipped back toward the earth, but Earl grabbed at one of his hands, wrenching loose an object which glistened among among the earth which he had torn from the sod. "Look," he gasped, "they musta dropped this." By the dim light of the lantern he made out the lettering on the fold handle of the pen knife:

To Elbert Haines, From Mother, Xmas, 1915.

With an oath Jim forced the body into the kneeling man's arms and started running toward the road. The Hughes boys raced after him, calling, "Jim . . . Wait . . . Wait . . . Doan do nuthin' rash . . Jim . . ." By the time they reached the road, his powerful figure was a mere speck on the white stretch before them.

"We'll never catch up with him, now."

"Naw . . . By gorry, he's right. I'd do the same in his place."

"Yah, I reckon. Even though he'll get strung fer it."

* * *

SILENTLY they rejoined the others and the group started toward Back Row, bearing their burden. As they neared the shacks, Uncle Ben halted. "Ma . . . this'll . . ." "Yah, Uncle Ben, you go ahead . . . We'll come later." Slowly the stricken man dragged himself on. The sky was growing yellow in the east. Was it only last week he had played for the young folks, and they had frolicked beneath the moon? Now . . .

Ma Morgan, at the first faint sounds of his heavy foot-steps, bounded from her chair and rushed forward to meet him.

* * *

THE dance at the Country Club was at its height when Jim crept along the shrubbery, across the dim lawn and into a clump of bridal wreath bushes which stood against the building between an open window and the wide veranda with its high, colonial pillars. Completely surrounded by their white blossoms, he crouched on all fours and struggled to quiet his hurried breathing. His brain was on fire, yet cold and hard as the steel plow which he drove up the furrow.

Through the open window and into the sultry night drifted the tones of a wailing saxaphone, "You Made Me What I Am Today, I Hope You're Satisfied."

Jim reached in his overall pocket, then drew his rifle across his knees. His aim at the foxes who came foraging among the farmer's chickens had never failed him. Surely it wouldn't fail him tonight.

* * *

Cautiously he drew back the bushes and looked through the window into the ballroom. Where, among the whirling couples, was his man? Girls with dazzling white arms and necks, be-jeweled women in their satin evening gowns swung past, their marcelled heads pressed against the white bosom fronts of their swallow tailed partners. Along the walls stood stiff palms and three equally stiff and dowdy chaperones. At both ends of the hall were tables containing large bowls of heavily-spiked punch and trays of wine glasses. Obviously more than one couple had imbibed too freely, for many lurched slightly as they shuffled around the floor, collided with other dancers and clutched one another in ever more amorous embraces, half-leaning on their partner or any who came within reach. This was the cream of Greenville society.

A branch across his chest and covering his face, with only his eyes glittering through, Jim peered about for his man.

Gawd, what if he weren't here!

(To Be Continued)



BACK ROW

BROWDER ON "LENINISM AND WAR" IN ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

EARL BROWDER, Secretary of the Communist Party of the U. S. A., writes on "Leninism and the Struggle Against Imperialist War" in the Special Daily Worker Anniversary and Lenin Memorial Edition next Saturday, January 14.

"The smouldering ruins of the city of Shanhaikwan, amidst which lie the shattered bodies of several thousand Chinese men, women and children, give the tone to the opening of the year 1933," writes Browder.

Other important articles will include "Nine Years of the Daily Worker in the Struggles of American Labor," by Bill Dunne; "Lenin and the Daily Worker," by Robert Minor; "The Socialist Press in the Service of Capitalism," by H. M. Wicks; "The Study of Leninism in America," by Sam Don; "Leninism and the Growth of Socialism in the Soviet Union," by Moissaye J. Olgin.

There will also be biographical sketches of Lenin, and the edition will be illustrated with photographs and cartoons.